

# NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1846.

NO. 3.

## The National Police Gazette.

BY ENOCH E. CAMP AND GEORGE WILKES.

CIRCULATION, 22,000 COPIES,

Is published every Saturday morning, at the low rate of \$2 per annum, to mail subscribers, payable in advance.

SINGLE COPIES FIVE CENTS,

Agents supplied at the usual discount.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents per line for each insertion—payable in advance.

All letters, to insure prompt attention, must be post paid, and addressed to CAMP & WILKES, Editors and publishers, 27 Centre-street, New-York.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1846, by ENOCH E. CAMP and GEORGE WILKES, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

## LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 11.

CONTINUED.

### JOHN A. MURRELL,

#### THE GREAT WESTERN LAND PIRATE.

Flight from the log house—Change of conveyance—The mail coach—The gentleman from Lexington—The robbery of the coach—singular treachery of the gentleman from Lexington—Murrell's fury threat—His threats—Strange denouement.

Swiftly and uneasiness did Murrell ride through the five hours between him and the dawn, and gallantly and cheerfully did the noble beast which he strode, obey his bidding.

Day broke upon a broad and open path, and as the heavy mists arose from the dark surface of the earth into the more elastic atmosphere above, the youthful adventurer saw the clustering cottages of a comfortable village looming in the distance.

"Thank Heaven," said Murrell with a feeling of gratification, as he threw himself off his wearied steed, in front of a large swinging sign that promised entertainment for man and horse; "here's rest and something to eat at last."

Murrell gave his nag in charge of a boy, who came, rubbing his eyes, out of the stable door, and then turning to the landlord who was engaged in opening the shutters, he gave directions for its care and also ordered breakfast for himself. To the questions which the inquisitive proprietor assailed him with in relation to his business, he answered that he was in pursuit of a fugitive slave, and then seeking for information in his turn, learned that the mail for the southwest, via Centreville, would pass through the village at eight o'clock. He resolved upon this, to abandon the wearied animal which had borne him throughout the night, and to transfer himself to the latter and more sure mode of conveyance.

Having come to this conclusion, he sought to dispose of his horse and finally succeeded, after half an hour's chaffering to get an advance of fifty dollars on a price set at double that amount.

He then set out in the stage with the intention of pursuing a directly onward course, until he struck the Tennessee river at Perryville. Having arrived at Perryville, however, he did not consider it yet quite safe to halt so near to the scene of his recent exploits, and after a pause of but a single day, he took his line of travel again for Lexington. It was in his route between these two places, that Murrell describes what he calls the most singular incident that occurred to him during his whole career. There were five passengers in the stage beside himself. One of these was a middle aged widow lady; three were residents of Perryville, and one was a gentleman of Lexington. All were plain people, who gave no outward indications of worldly means, though all were sufficiently well attired to maintain a superficial claim to respectability. Having examined each of the inmates of the vehicle in detail, with the scrutinizing glance of a professional speculator, Murrell inwardly decided that there was nothing more to be made out of the party than pleasant intercourse during the jaunt. Having come to this conclusion, he, with a pliable philosophy, at once fell into the familiar conversation which invariably takes place among the forced companions of a stage coach.

The person directly opposite him, was the Lexington passenger. He was a shrewd looking man,



### CHARLES THOMAS, The Murderer of Henry Ford,

IN ORANGE-STREET, NEW-YORK, ON SUNDAY WEEK.

of about thirty years of age, and from his remarkable intelligence and comprehensive information, soon won Murrell's exclusive attention. All subjects were discussed by him with equal fluency, and the afternoon ran around without leaving an impression of its length upon the young robber's mind.

Towards the dusk of the evening, they approached a very narrow portion of the road which pitched into a deep descent, and which, in addition to being perplexed with ruts and stones, was lined on either side with a heavy border of thickly standing wood.

"What an admirable place for a highway robbery!" said the gentleman from Lexington, looking out on either side with the air of an amateur freebooter.

"Lord bless us, don't say that!" exclaimed the widow lady, as she followed the gentleman's example, and glanced at the sombre shadows between the clustered trees.

"I shouldn't much like to be robbed just now," said Murrell, with an air of mysterious importance, and laying his hand at the same time significantly on his pocket, as if to indicate the fact that he had a great deal to lose.

"Well, as for my part," said the gentleman from Lexington, smilingly "if they'll spare my life, they may take all I have, as the play says." I never carry much at the best of times, but what I have I always leave at home when I travel.

"That's the most prudent course when a person can follow it," said Murrell, "but as for me, I have got hard on a thousand dollars in my belt."

"Hold up! D—n your eyes! Hold up!" shouted a stentorian voice outside, just as the last expression was concluded; and in the next moment two highwaymen presented themselves at either window of the coach.

"Put your hands over your heads every soul of you!" shouted one of the gruff outsiders presenting the argumentum ad hominem, in the shape of a long heavy pistol, which moved its range rapidly around the coach. "Put your hands over your heads!"

The order was instantly obeyed by all except

Murrell, who, however, was obliged to follow suit and to receive a mischievous curse for his reluctance, by the footpad on his side of the coach.

"Now, madam! You can get out," said the first robber, giving her his hand politely. The lady in a fit of terror which scarcely allowed her to stand, gave up every thing she had, down to the very trinkets in her ears. Her hands were then bound behind her with her handkerchief, and she was stood aside. Another passenger was then called out, the guard meanwhile keeping his pistol leveled on the remaining three, and threatening either with instant death if he should attempt to take down his hands. In turn the three passengers of Perryville were severally called out, and searched and bound, whereupon Murrell who was the next at hand, was likewise ordered in the road. He descended slowly and grumly to the ground, and uncertain what to do, hesitated for a moment whether to declare himself one of their profession and put them upon the honor of the order. He however, checked himself in time. He reflected that that expedient had failed on a previous occasion; that if it succeeded he should have at least to remain with them for two or three days, which might expose him to Miller and Crenshaw's rage; and that, if they disbelieved him as he had been disbelieved before, he would stand exposed before his travelling companions, and perhaps lay himself liable to complaint and arrest on his arrival at Lexington. He therefore resolved to run the chance of being an honest man, "though to say the truth," said Murrell, "I never in my life found it more unpleasant and dangerous than on this occasion."

"I suppose gentlemen of your calling will hardly take no for an answer," said Murrell, looking at the highwayman who with his pistol resting in the hollow of his arm stood waiting for him to deliver up his money; "so I might as well make no further bones about the business—there's my purse with seventy-three dollars in it; it's almost all I've got in the world; but as you say you must have it; why there's no use in talking—here it is."

"Come, come, that won't answer," cried a voice sharply from the body of the coach which

Murrell instinctively recognised to be that of the gentleman from Lexington. "Come, come, that ain't fair! You've got a thousand dollars around you in a belt, and I know it. You are the only one among us that has got any money, and it is not fair for you to hide it or deny it. They have all given up every shilling but you, and you should be served like all the rest." "For my part," concluded the speaker, "the gentlemen are welcome to my nine dollars!"

Murrell was thunder-struck at this treachery, but before he could reply, he found himself seized by two of the footpads and obliged to submit to a rigid search. This was performed by the highwayman, in a manner that would have done credit to one of the members of the old police, and, despite of Murrell's imprecations, the belt containing his treasure was unbuckled from his body, and he was bound and stood aside like the rest.

Lastly the gentleman from Lexington was called out, and having very frankly handed forth an old greasy pocket book, containing as he had stated a sum of nine dollars in bills and small change, he was allowed to stand aside without any further search. The baggage then received a hasty rummaging which having been accomplished, the robbers ordered the passengers back into their seats, closed the coach door, commanded the driver to whip up his horses, and as the vehicle got its start they darted with their plunder into the recesses of the wood.

After the driver had got a few hundred yards upon his way he yielded to the demands of the passengers, and stopped the coach and cut their bands; having done which he continued on his course.

The sentiment of the passengers was universal against the gentleman from Lexington, and Murrell in his indignant fury did not hesitate to charge him with being a secret accomplice of the highwayman. Indeed, this opinion appeared to prevail among the whole company, and when Murrell swore that he would have the stranger arraigned before a magistrate, immediately upon their arrival, he was sustained in his determination by all the rest.

The gentleman from Lexington did not appear to be at all disconcerted by this, but listening to the threats, and passing by the hard glances with a smile, he appeared to be decidedly more gratified and content, than at any other time during the whole journey. He replied to Murrell's tirades in patient monosyllables, and the only extended answer that he made was, that he "thought he did it all for the best."

At length, the stage arrived and all got out, when the gentleman from Lexington, as if entirely oblivious of what had passed, took his valise and started off by himself. Murrell, however, was not to be so easily evaded, and darting after his betrayer, laid his hand upon his shoulder and insisted upon his accompanying him before a magistrate. The Lexington gentleman expostulated and persisted in his honesty and good repute, but Murrell was inexorable, and swore he would have a more satisfactory evidence than mere protestations, to excuse this conniving so openly and shamelessly towards his robbery, for the benefit alone of the robbers.

"Well," said the stranger finally, "if you are not to be convinced by my assurances, I will merely ask you to accompany me a short way across the town, to satisfy yourself by the testimony of my neighbours, that I am an honest man."

To this Murrell agreed, and after a brisk walk of ten minutes, the stranger conducted him into the front door of a large mercantile house, when, leading him up stairs into the presence of its two proprietors, he formally introduced him to them both, and begged him to be seated.

He then unbuttoned his coat, and from a secret pocket drew out a large pocket book, which opening upon the table, he disburthened of successive layers of bank notes and certificates of stock, to the amount of over forty thousand dollars.

While Murrell was staring in astonishment at this unexpected display, the stranger turned to him pleasantly, and said, "You can now perhaps imagine, sir, why I acted as I did in the stage coach. I was the guardian of an immense amount of money, which I saved by a little trick at your expense. I have performed my duty to the institution which employs me, and I will now

relate the following particulars, one of whom is his master, and the other his master; and they, after hearing it, will determine before all your honor and remunerate you in addition for the assistance you have been to us.

The witness then told the story, and the two listeners after they had recovered from the moment which it rendered them speechless, immediately counted out nine hundred and sixty dollars (which Murrell said was the amount of his loss), and then gave him a hundred dollars as a compensation for the involuntary service he had been made to render, to the protection of their money.

(To be continued.)

### Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Scott, and Alderman Hart and Roots, John McKeon, Esq., District Attorney.

SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

At the opening of the Court this morning, the prisoners convicted during the week were brought in for sentence.

Robert Hudson, convicted of receiving from a colored man a cask of rice, knowing the same to have been stolen, was first placed at the bar. He stated that he was 60 years of age, and asked for the mercy of the court. — He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200, and be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for the term of six months.

Michael Brennan, convicted of bigamy in having, in the month of May 1844, married Catharine Wilmuth, having at the same time a former wife living in Albany, whom he married on the 4th of April 1842. The Court sentenced him to state prison at Sing Sing for the term of three years.

Charles Quinn, apparently about 17 years of age, who was convicted on Thursday last, of having stolen a bundle of clothing, alleged to be worth \$40, on board the packet ship "Queen of the West," was next placed at the bar for sentence. R. Voorhis, his counsel, here took occasion to intimate that he presumed the court were not aware of the prisoner's age, and contemplated consigning him to the prison at Sing Sing; that from the information derived from the mother of the prisoner, it appeared that he was not yet 18 years old, and consequently, ought to be sent to the House of Refuge. The mother of the prisoner and another witness were accordingly called to testify on this point, which resulted in the young offender being sent to the House of Refuge, instead of the State prison.

John George Shoemaker, alias Sunacker, alias George Morton, convicted of having on the 14th of August last, abstracted from the vest pocket of Mr. Suydam, of No. 3 Bowling Green, a wallet containing \$10 in bank bills, and a draft on one of the Ohio banks for \$400, was next placed at the bar for sentence. On being asked what he had to say why the sentence of the court should not be passed upon him, he took occasion to enter into a long tirade against officer Robt. Bowyer, whom he charged with having embraced every opportunity of pointing him out as a thief and a pick-pocket, and but for which circumstance, he alledged he should have been obtaining an honorable livelihood. He however neglected to explain how it was that he first afforded officer Bowyer an opportunity of applying such terms to himself. The Court after a few appropriate remarks, sentenced Shoemaker George to be imprisoned in the State prison for the term of five years.

The Court having passed sentence in this case, the District Attorney arose and addressed the Court in defense of officer Bowyer. In the course of his remarks, he observed that the officer in question, by his energy and constant efforts to prevent the public from being robbed by these light fingered gentry, deserved the countenance and support of the Court and citizens in general; and that the very fact of being attacked as he had been by the person just sent to State Prison, was the highest compliment that could be paid to him. The Court after hearing some motions, adjourned until Monday morning.

MONDAY.

*Trial for Grand Larceny.* — A man named William O'Brien, was tried for stealing \$60 worth of sheep skins, the property of Thomas Stout, of No. 51 Ferry street. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of petit larceny, and the accused was remanded for sentence.

*Plead Guilty.* — William J. O'Brien, alias Thomas O'Brien, indicted for stealing \$265 in money from the house of Dennis Saddle, of No. 25 Rose street, on the 26th of August last. Plead guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

*Trial for Misdemeanor.* — Two persons, named Hugh and Catherine Thornton, were tried for indecency exposing their persons at the window of their house in Jane street. The jury found them guilty, and they were remanded for sentence.

*Assault and Battery.* — James, alias Yankee Sullivan, was tried on a charge of having violently assaulted and beaten Alexander Poole, in the 4th ward, on the 14th of April last. The Jury found a verdict of not guilty.

TUESDAY.

*Plead Guilty.* — A man named Henry Palmer, indicted for stealing a gun worth \$30, plead guilty to petit larceny. The plea was received by the court, and the accused sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

*Assault.* — Wm. Rogers, who stood charged with stealing a hoghead of molasses, also entered a plea of guilty, which was received, and he was sentenced to serve 6 months in the penitentiary.

*Grand Larceny.* — The old hotel thief, named John Moore, alias Cadwell, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at \$125, from Mr. Joseph Upham, at Clark & Brown's, in Maiden Lane, on the night of the 31st of August. Both the accused and Mr. Upham were lodging in the same house, when the former entered the room of the latter, but was seen by Mr. Upham, who jumped out of bed and seized the intruder, who managed to escape but was afterwards identified and arrested. The jury found Moore guilty, and the court sentenced him to the State Prison for five years.

*Grand Larceny.* — Bryan Heeny, Michael Donovan, and John Kernigan, white boys, and James Williams, colored, were put upon trial for grand larceny, in stealing bank bills to the amount of \$100, from Swane Amtrup, keeper of a junk-shop, at 86 Pine street. The theft was committed on the 31st of August. They were found guilty by the jury, and being under 16 years of age, were sentenced to the house of refuge.

### County Court.

The Hon. Michael Ulshofer President, in the Chair. Trial of Wm. W. Drinker, Esq., one of the Special Justices, &c.

The evidence on both sides having been closed at the last meeting, the Court met yesterday evening to hear counsel sum up.

Mr. Whiting for the defence, briefly addressed the Court, after which the District Attorney rose and continued his address for upwards of two hours on the part of the prosecution; after which, on motion of Alderman Livingston, the Court adjourned to 12 o'clock on Saturday next.

### NOTICE FOR THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, THE NEW JERSEY CITY MURDER, TRIAL OF E. M. SPENCER, FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE, ADELINE M. SPENCER.

WEDNESDAY.

At the opening of the Court, the Chief Justice said that he had seen a communication in the Jersey City paper to the effect that Judge DEKAY had no right to sit upon the bench, inasmuch as it has been said that he has a residence in the city of New York, and claiming at the same time a residence in Hudson County. The Chief Justice had spoken to Judge DEKAY, who assured him that his residence was still in New Jersey; but therefore, to obviate any difficulty which might arise, proposed that all that was done yesterday should be renewed.

Judge DEKAY objected to such a course, as it might mar his citizenship in New Jersey. The State then offered to renew the proceedings as had yesterday, but the Counsel for the defence admitted the legality of the proceedings, and the trial was resumed.

Mr. GRAHAM was then heard in support of his position as taken by him yesterday, viz.: That the defense had a right first to shew hereditary acts of insanity on the part of the prisoner's family, before they introduced his own acts.

The Court decided that the testimony was admissible.

#### PRISONER'S EVIDENCE.

*Joshua Spence, sworn.* I reside at Utica, and am a member at the bar; I am a member of the Senate of the State of New York; the prisoner is a nephew of mine, the son of an elder brother; he is in court now, sitting next to the prisoner; he resides in Hartwick, Otsego County; he is 59 years of age; his mother died of consumption in 1841; my brother has had 7 children; the third daughter was insane some months before her death; she died insane in June, 1844, at my house in Utica, at about the age of 20; the prisoner is the eldest child; he was born in 1814; his father was married in 1813; it was understood that the prisoner was a premature birth; his brother was attacked with insanity before his marriage; the first attack was in the fall of 1808; he was then 21 years old; he was then a resident of Sullivan, in Madison County; when I first received intelligence I resided in Greene County, and did not see him until he had been laboring under it for three or four weeks. I then went to take charge of him; I arrived in Madison County in December, 1808, and had constant charge of him until the following Spring; for six months I did not allow him to be out of my presence; the cause of his insanity was his severe application to his studies: he was a wonderfully raving maniac at times; the cause was evident in his insanity. Until my arrival he was kept confined and fastened, and had several persons attending him. After my arrival his fastenings were removed, and I don't remember to have had occasion but once to resort to them again; when from his sudden and violent attacks upon myself, which I had difficulty in overcoming, I fastened his hands, and upon his promising to conduct better, after some little time his hands were again loosed. He rushed suddenly on me and struck me a violent blow on the head; and likewise repeated the blow upon my person with a rapidity scarcely conceivable. During that winter by his art he succeeded in eluding me twice; on both occasions, in the evening. He said he felt unwell and desired to go out, I followed him and he returned again; he expressed a desire to go out again, and left the house a moment before me; I did not follow him for a moment, but when I did he was out of sight; I went in search of him, but did not find him until the next day towards night, when we learned that he went east of us 9 or 10 miles, having travelled all night in a deep snow; he had reached the turnpike in Oneida County, where he was recognised and brought back. The next time he eluded me, twice; on both occasions, in the evening. 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the streets. And then she said, we've a crazy man in here, who's going to kill us, or shoot us all, and he's my husband. I presume it was intended for us to hear. She then said, may we come in here, addressing Mrs. Messum, and I said certainly; at this time they were standing on their stoop. I went to the back room and closed the door, leaving them in the parlor; I almost immediately saw our garden gate open, and saw Mr. Spencer; he entered the garden gate, and went down the steps into the basement, and entered the basement, came up the stairs and knocked at my door of the back room, opening from the hall. I opened the door; he then said, that's my mother-in-law speaking. I said, I know nothing about it; but I wish you'd leave my house. He had a hat on; his eyes were glaring at the time. His manner was much excited; he said don't be alarmed, I won't hurt you. I again desired him to leave the house; he then said to me, don't say a word, putting up his finger, and went into the parlor, by the back door, leading from the hall. I then heard some one scream, and try the door of the room leading into from the parlor to my bed room; this scream was on the instant he entered the room; I opened the door, and Mrs. S. came into my room; she burst into tears; and in a few moments, she said she did not think he would have done so to her; and she said, but he's certainly crazy; he's subject to fits of derangement, his father was confined in the Lunatic Asylum for 5 years. She again repeated, he's certainly crazy, and said the day before he had behaved very strangely; so that she was afraid to occupy the same room with him that night; but she did not like to tell him she was afraid of him; so she said she was indisposed and would lie on the lounge in the parlor. She then said, she had many times, with his approbation, hid his pistol, his razors, and his pocket knife, taken away from him, when he found these fits coming on. She then said, toward bed time he came into the parlor where she was. [The State objected to further inquiry upon this subject, and the defense waived further examination.]

*Attorney General.* I shall now ask that the whole of the testimony be excluded.

*Witness.* She then said he came in the parlor, and began to pull her about in a very strange manner. She then called her brother, and Spencer kept them up nearly the whole night, and attempted the life of her mother in the morning, who, with her brother, went to the Justice's office to swear her life against him; she said that fastened all the doors and windows so Spencer couldn't get in; and towards noon she heard a noise up stairs, and by a slight movement of the bedding, she was induced to look under the bed, and she there discovered Mr. S. lying. He came out and followed her to the front entry with his pistol, which he presented to her breast. She then screamed, and her brother forced her on to the stoop. I then remarked to her, I did not think her husband would have killed her; for the consequences to himself would have been so serious. She then said, that's another evidence of his derangement; did you ever hear of a crazy person looking to the consequences? She then asked me if the room we were sitting in joined theirs; I said it did; she then said, you must have heard something. She then opened the door, and said to her mother, the lady is not afraid of him, she don't think he's crazy. The mother then said, she don't know; Oh! he's certainly crazy. A message came to Mrs. S. to go down stairs in my house, to her husband; he was in the basement at the time; my servant brought the message; I told her to go down again; Mrs. S. then asked Mrs. Messum to go down and ask her husband to send her the pistol. Mrs. Messum went down and S. came up on the stairs and called his wife, Mary, will you let me come and see you; he spoke in a suplicating tone of voice. Mrs. S. then replied, yes; he then said, will you let me come to your house; and she said it is Mrs's house, she may do as she pleases. He then said, will you let me from jail, and she then said, I will do what I can. He then handed the pistol to Mrs. Messum; she immediately turned to Mrs. S. and said, your husband has no pistol now, or I have the pistol. Mrs. S. then went down stairs; he met her at the foot of the stairs; I saw him; she remained in the basement room some time with him, and soon after came up stairs, and passed through my bed room into the parlor, where I was sitting, and said she would go and ask her mother if she would allow him to come there. She immediately returned and begged me to excuse her for passing through my house, and said her mother would allow him to come. She in a few moments went into her own house, and he went out the same way he came in. In about an hour after, young Dobbin came in and asked Mrs. Messum for the pistol, and she gave it to him.

*Cross Examined.* The impression produced on my mind by the conversation of Mrs. Spencer was, that she was endeavouring to cover up the mortification, and to prevent further inquiry into the cause of the disgraceful conduct of Mr. Spencer. She said she did not want him placed in jail, she would prefer his being placed in the Lunatic Asylum; when I first saw Spencer, I thought he was in a violent passion. I was very much alarmed when he came to my door.

The Court here took a recess for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

*Matilda Messum, sworn.* Corroborated the testimony of the last witness, Mrs. Harrison.

*Samuel J. Troper, sworn.* I reside in New York; I am a machinist; I have resided in New York about a year, the fifth of last May. I formerly resided in Albany; I resided there in the Fall of 1843; the prisoner was at my house at that time; I had been acquainted with him since 1841, at West Troy; he made his home with me for 7 weeks; I observed something strange in his manner; there was a rap at the door; I went, and perceived Mr. Spencer; I discovered in his countenance something very different to what I had seen before; his eye was quite glassy. I invited him in the parlor; he came in, and I asked him if he had been unwell; he said he was not, but rather tired. In the course of conversation, I discovered his language different to what I had ever seen before. He was then called for to go to a political meeting 12 miles from Albany; he left and returned about 9 o'clock in the evening; I gave him an invitation to make my house his home. I discovered the same wildness in his countenance in the evening as I did in the day. I discovered his mind was so much out of order, that I concluded to have no conversation with him that night, but to let him have some rest until morning. During the conversations I had with him, I discovered that there was no connection in his sentences; he would frequently whistle. The next morning I thought his mind was more steady; I saw him before breakfast; for the week that he came there, I made up my mind that he wished to insult me; on one occasion particularly, I felt so that I got up and left the room. I made up my mind that his reason was very much shattered; I advised him to take a school in the city of Albany, and leave off his lectures; at times he would consent to do so. He left my house to go to Cooperstown to see his father.

*Sarah Troper, sworn.* I am acquainted with the prisoner, became so in Jan. 1842; saw him in the fall of '43, he came to the house one evening. I saw a peculiar expression of his eye; his manner and speech was wild and incoherent, I thought he acted very strange. In the morning he was a little more calm; he appeared as if he was troubled in mind about something, it showed itself in his conversation; he would sometimes break off and commence singing. I told my husband I felt unpleasant about remaining in the house alone with him, his conduct was so wild; I never discovered anything immoral in his conduct while at my house; I always thought him to be a pious man; I received a

package for him, which he had sent to a young lady he did not know, and it was sent back to him unopened.

*Anna Sherry, sworn.* I am a sister of the last witness; I resided at Albany in 1842. The prisoner called at my father's house in Jan. 1842.

The witness here went on to describe the state of mind of Spencer upon the occasion she saw him, as detailed by the previous witness.

*Peter G. Sharpe, sworn.* I have attended political meetings with the prisoner in 1843; sometimes he would commence upon a subject and in order to explain it he would stop speaking about that and then commence an entire new subject. We had often private conversations together, his subject sometimes was straight, and at other times foreign. The first time I ever saw him I did think him one of the most sound, most brightest, men I ever saw; the first time in 1843 I saw him, I noticed the wildness of his eyes, and peculiarity of expression in his countenance.

*Lewis Shryer, sworn.* I reside in Jersey City, had a floating bath there about the 15th of June on till July; the prisoner has been there, the first time he came there he wanted to go in bathing; he said he had just come from Newark, his wife was with him; this was in the afternoon after dinner; I told him it was the ladies day and he couldn't go in, he insisted upon going in, I told him he couldn't; at this time they were 6 or 7 ladies in bathing; he wanted to go in with them. He remained there about five minutes, I told him there was no use, he couldn't go in; I told him if his wife wanted to go in, my wife was there, and if she wanted any assistance she could give it to her; I did not notice anything peculiar about his manners; I had never seen him before; his wife and he went off together.

*John Armstrong, sworn.* I reside in Jersey City; I have frequently seen the prisoner previous to the homicide, passing up and down the streets; I saw him drop something, a week or 10 days before he shot his wife, he was coming up the street and passed, and as he passed he dropped his handkerchief, I picked it up and called to him, and said you've dropped your handkerchief; says he, what business have you with my handkerchief? I told him I had no business with it; he spoke quick and short; he looked at me very sharp the same time he spoke; he muttered a word or two that I didn't understand, and then walked up the street; he intimated as much as if I had stolen his handkerchief; I spoke about it afterwards—I watched him several times after that.

*Francis P. Gautier, sworn.* I was crossing the ferry with my brother when Spencer's conduct attracted my attention; it was about the middle of last May; I had never seen him before, we were sitting in the cabin when he came on board, he was whistling and shaking his head up and down, he had a small box in his hand holding it like a baby in his arms, it was a small wooden box; I did not notice him when the boat got into the slip; when I went out of the cabin he was standing along side of a trunk; I saw him crossing the ferry about a month after, with his wife; I saw him about two or three days before the homicide, he was then going to New York, about three P. M.; I saw him come down the street and go on the boat, where I afterwards saw him, he had on a black frock coat, well buttoned up, and a pair of embroidered slippers on, he said something to Capt. Wolsey, but I did not hear what it was; he came off the boat and went to the little window of the office and knocked with his hand; Captain Wolsey turned round and Spencer nodded to him and said yes; Spencer then went on board the boat again; he then came back again, and then went back. He then came off the boat and was coming off the bridge; I spoke to Captain W. and said there he comes, he seemed to be in a great hurry, Captain W. tapped the bell and let the boat go a minute before the time; I went on board also; on the boat I see him standing by the engineer's room, and then I went in the cabin. I saw him again just as the boat was going in the slip, he was standing on the very edge of the boat, and when she was six or eight feet from the bridge, he jumped ashore; he went up the street, and I followed, and all at once he turned round, very suddenly, and spoke to a young man who was standing on the stoop of the Northern Hotel; I did not hear what he said to the young man. The young man said no; Spencer then started off, and run up the street; this was the last I saw of him.

The Court here adjourned until Friday, at half past 9 o'clock, A. M.

FRIDAY, Sept. 19th.

*Hugh Riley, sworn.* I have been a gate keeper at the Jersey City Ferry for about 8 years; I saw the prisoner between the 16th and 20th of May last; I think it was about 8 o'clock on Sunday morning; he had a small tin japanned box in his hand, which he opened, it had a good many gold pieces; he took one out and gave it to the ferry master to change; I think he came from the Rail Road depot; I remarked his strange manners; I saw him again about the 13th of July; he came down to me in great hurry and asked me if his wife had gone to New York; he came down Montgomery St.; I first took notice of him at the Lottery office; he asked me if I had seen his wife or his lady going to New York; I told him I had not; he then stepped up to the ferry master and asked him; Mr. Wolsey said he had not; he seemed to be excited and inclined to get over to New York in a hurry; he walked up and down the bridge till the boat came in; I didn't pass any remarks on his countenance after the boat came in; he walked on board very quick to the New York end as far as he could go; he immediately came back again to the gate and urged Capt. Wolsey to let the boat go; he then went as quick as he could on the boat again.

*David Graham, sworn.* I am the barkeeper of the Northern Hotel, N. Y.; have been so for a number of years; I saw the prisoner at the house, the day before the affair at Jersey City, between 3 and 4 (P. M.); I saw him in the entry; he had on a pair of embroidered cloth slippers; he was walking up and down the hall; he kept looking up and down the hall in a wild sort of manner; he attracted my attention so that I haled him; I asked him what room he was looking for; he said no room, in a very angry sort of manner; I don't recollect of ever seeing him before or since; after I spoke to him he passed up the side hall and into the ladies' sitting room in front; his manner was so singular I was induced to follow him to see where he was going and what he was about; he then passed through to a rear parlor and went in, I went immediately after him; he was in the act of opening the folding doors which was closed. Young Mr. Dobbin was lounging on a sofa in the front parlor; I think Spencer did not notice him as he passed; I asked him if he knew Spencer; he said yes it was all right; there was a lady in the front parlor who was waiting for a room; there was a lady in the back parlor, and I believe a gentleman, when Spencer opened the folding doors; after a little while I came back in the front parlor, where I found Spencer and a lady and two gentlemen standing up; one of the gentlemen was about 35 or 40 years of age; they were holding a very animated conversation, but in a suppressed tone; they appeared to be quite excited; I immediately left the parlor and saw nothing of the parties afterwards; Spencer's conduct on that occasion was observed by a number of persons in the house at the time; there was no such a man as Mr. Richardson boarding at the Northern Hotel.

*Thomas J. Foster, called by defence.* I stated in my previous examination that I met Richardson as I was going to the Justice's office in company with Mr. Dobbin on the night of the homicide.

*Question.* Will you now state what the conversation was? (Objected to by the State, and objection overruled by the court.)

*Witness.* After Dobbin had spoke to Richardson, he came up to me and said, that is Mr. Richardson, a

friend of ours, he's promised to go Spencer's bail, if he's arrested, but he won't do it; that was all he said; Dobbin may have asked me if the Squire would take bail; I understood that Richardson would not go his bail by the conversation of Dobbin.

*Geo. Sewell, sworn.* I am the engineer of the steamer Arrowhead, on the Jersey City ferry; was so in July last; I saw the prisoner about the 12th, on board the boat; he was in the slip at this side ready to start to New York. He came to me before the boat started; he wanted me to let the boat go; I referred him to the ferry master; he went off, and soon returned again; he then shoved a quarter of a dollar in my hand, and asked me to drive her over a little faster than usual.

*Samuel P. Lyman, sworn.* My residence is in Utica, but I spent most of my time in New York; I have known the prisoner a number of years. In the latter part of '43, as I was going from the Astor House to my office in Wall street, this young man came up and spoke to me; he commenced talking very rapidly and incoherently, and turned round and walked with me as far as the foot of the stairs leading to my office, in the 2d story. On the way, he talked about a great variety of things; the Whig party; Whig meetings; mesmerism; school teaching; in such a way that excited my particular attention to his state of mind. His manner was different to what I had ever seen before, for I had known him as a harmless, inoffensive, mild young man; at the foot of the stairs I was inclined to break off the conversation, but he persisted in talking, and it was with difficulty I got away and went up stairs; I thought he was insane, and so remarked at the time, to John Hogan, my Secretary. I was at that time Commissioner of the Erie Rail Road.

*John Jones, sworn.* I was a watchman on the night of the 14th of July; I was spoken to by Mr. Dobbin and another gentleman; this gentleman touched me on the shoulder; I understood his name was Harris; he asked me if I knew where Squire Edwards lived; I told him yes. Dobbin said there was a man in his house he wanted to have arrested, and asked me what I would do about it; and if I wouldn't arrest him; I told him I didn't know what was the matter with him; he then said, he is my brother-in-law; and in fact his wife is my sister; and she's there too, and are quarreling, and we want him to leave the house; and he wants his wife to go with him; she don't want to; nor we don't want her with him; the more I tell him to leave the house, the more he begs his wife to go with him; and I want to have him taken with a state's warrant; don't you think it's best? I told him, as it was a family trouble, it would be better to have him taken to the watch house that night, and he could meet him next morning at the Squire's office, and could make it up; and if he didn't he could then get a warrant. He said he was a very dangerous man, and it wouldn't be very easy to take him; I asked him if he had any pistols or knife about him? He said he had both, but he had not seen them that night. He then asked me if I'd venture myself in case Spencer came against me; I told him I had nothing but my watch club; and if I went to the door and found he had a pistol in his hand, I would not go in. He said it would be a disgrace to have a watchman go in the house; he would have him taken with a warrant; I told him to stop, I would call another watchman; I then went up to the corner and rapped, and Mr. Donald came; I told him what was the trouble; and he said he would go and call Justice Edwards. I went back and told Dobbin that my partner had gone for Justice Edwards. He said, that's what I want, he has been arrested once, and I want to make him forfeit that bail. He then went into Justice Edwards' house, and accompanied him down to his office. We then went to Dobbin's house, and I looked through the window blinds and saw Spencer; and directly I saw a man coming out of the little cellar door. I understood afterwards his name was Richardson. He went into the alley, and I went towards him; and then he came to me, and asked me, "Where are they all night with that warrant? aren't they getting it?" I told them they was. He then started down Montgomery street, towards the ferry; and in the same direction as the Justice's office; a few minutes after, Foot and Dobbin came, and went into the house. Mr. Donald and I stepped one side. I looked through the blind again; the first time I looked in I saw a lady in the room sitting in a rocking chair. Dobbin told me when I first saw him, that he was going to have Spencer taken up, because he was crazy. I asked him if he thought he was crazy; he said, yes, it runs in the family, and his father had been twice in the Lunatic Asylum. I told him, if he wanted us to take him, he must be mighty quick, for crazy folks are pretty quick; After Spencer was taken from the house, I went for the Doctor; and when I came back the old one asked me if I wouldn't stay all night? I told her I couldn't, but I would get some one. I then turned round and saw Richardson and Dobbin. R. said he was a friend, and had come to make peace, and that he had been there all night; that it was a shocking thing, &c. I think I saw him in the room. I heard Richardson say when he was outside, he wanted to get to New York, and asked me how he could get over, if the last boat had stopped. He went down the street, and came back and said the boat had gone. I told him if he wanted to sleep at a tavern, I would shew him one; he said, no, he'd sleep in Jersey City. Dobbin then said, "get out of Jersey City as quick as you can." He said he would, and started off; that's the last I saw of him. Dobbin said to me, Spencer calculates to get bail, but I can tell you, he won't get it as easy as he thinks. It was subpœnaed here as a witness on the part of the State.

Recess for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

*Thomas J. Marinus, recalled.* I was at the Justice's office when Mrs. Dobbin and her son came to get the warrant; as they were going out Mr. Dobbin remarked that Spencer would not be half so bad if he was in his right mind. Mrs. Dobbin replied what may you expect when it's a family complaint; I said I had better send him to the Lunatic Asylum; Mrs. D. replied that they would send him somewhere to get him out of the way; I stayed in the office until he was brought there; the Justice asked him if he had any person to become his bail, he replied he had not, he was an entire stranger and knew nobody; the Justice then told him for the want of \$100 bail he would have to commit him: he said he had \$100 in money, if it would do he would give it to him; the Justice told him he might hand it to me and I might become his bail. He then turned to me and said, will you become my bail? I told him I had no objections provided he indemnified me. He immediately pulled out his purse and gave me \$100 in gold, and I became his bail.

*Samuel Hathaway, sworn.* I reside at Jersey City, keep a fruit store; I saw the prisoner the day that the homicide took place; I saw him as much as three times, he was at my shop; one time he came in and picked up a piece of pine apple and cracked a cent down and started off; he came in several times and would act in the same way; I made a remark that he acted very strange, and would kill somebody before long.

*Charles A. Wooley, sworn.* I am the superintendent of the Jersey City Ferry. [This witness corroborated the testimony of Mr. Francis Gautier, in relation to Spencer's coming to the ferry on the 13th of July and asking if his wife had gone over the river, &c., and his urging Mr. W. to let the boat go before the time was up.]

*David Scott, sworn.* I reside in Jersey City; I saw Mrs. Spencer on the 13th of July, she was passing my store in Montgomery Street, going towards the ferry; it was in the neighbourhood of 2 o'clock, her appearance was very attractive; soon after I saw Spencer,

it was about 30 minutes after, he was going towards the ferry; he appeared to be in a great hurry, he spoke to me, he appeared to be much agitated: I made the remark to some of my men at the time, that there was some trouble in the camp.

*Charles W. Johnson, sworn.* I reside at Buffalo, N. Y. have resided there 14 years; I am a lawyer; first knew prisoner in 1842; I was a teacher; he was a pupil of mine from 6 to 8 months; the last time I saw him before I saw him here, was in Aurora, Erie county, 1842; I discovered in his character that he was easily excited; I had occasion once to reprimand him; he expressed a great deal of sensibility and in fact to my surprise he expostulated in a shriek. I recollect the fatal insanity of his father; and was more careful how I spoke to him afterwards; there was a sort of wildness in his manners; I received two letters from him about 12 years since.

The State here called for the production of the letters, and the witness was withdrawn for the purpose of going to New York after them.

*Parsons E. Day, sworn.* I reside in Hoosic, in Ontario county; I am a teacher and printer; know the prisoner; heard him lecture in the winter of 1844, at Ithaca, heard him lecture at the Town Hall on mesmerism; I saw him frequently; spent some time with him near Trumansburg at Mr. Cooke's house; I slept with him one night; I was led to suppose from circumstances he was not in sound mind; he was singing and talking all night; he had the same expression in his countenance like an idiot that was in Mr. Cooke's family; he would roll his eyes in a very glassy manner and appeared quite wild when I dined with him.

*Cross EXAMINED.—Question.* Did you attend his lectures on mesmerism?

*Ans.* Yes, sir.

*Quest.* Did he fix his eyes steadily at the time?

*Ans.* Yes, sir, he did on me.

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to have something very heavy on his mind, which seemed to trouble him very much.

*Robert Martin Sweene.*—Corroborated the testimony of Samuel McLaughlin (see McL's. testimony); witness further stated that Spencer took him in the parlour and asked him if any one could hear him, he sat down on the sofa, and said something about his wife. Witness told him he had not time to listen to family matters; he said about his wife going to New York, and asked what witness would do. If he had a wife that went with other men, witness said he didn't want to hear about such matters. Spencer insisted, and put his hand on witness's shoulder, and said, that one day he had been lying on the lounge, he woke up and found his wife had gone to New York; he followed and went to a hotel and inquired for Richardson; he was told he did not sleep there, and then was told where his sleeping room was; he requested them to send a porter to see if he was at his store; while the porter went, Spencer went to Richardson's room, and there found his wife, Richardson and her brother; he said it was a bedroom; he asked them what they was doing there; forgot what reply they made. Spencer said he used some threats of exposing them, and he would do so. He then broke off this conversation by pulling a letter out of his pocket, and wished witness to read it; he said it was wrote to him concerning his wife's character. Witness told him he did not wish to read it. He then commenced reading it himself; witness told him he wanted to go down stairs, he then told me how many husbands she had, and about getting a divorce, and what a beautiful woman she was, and how he loved her; and that he wanted her to go South with him, and she would not go; that he could not think of going away and leaving her at Jersey City; witness then went down stairs. While up stairs, he asked if witness would board him; W. told him he would. He took board, and commenced that afternoon by taking tea there. This was on the 14th of July. He took a cup of tea, and sat looking round the room and waited upon others more than anything else. He left the house immediately after tea, about half past 6 o'clock; saw him go up the street about an hour afterwards, on the opposite side.

*Cross-examined.*—Spencer said the letter was written by one of her husbands, he said there was no name to it, but he knew where it came from.

*Wm. A. Pollard.*—I was captain of the watch 1st of July last, at Jersey City; I was called by Mr. Donald to go to Mrs. Dobbin's house; saw young D. there, he was standing on the sidewalk; Mr. Donald told him there was the captain of the watch; he said to me, I don't want you to take Mr. S., he was crazy and dangerous to live with. I asked him what was the matter, he said he was constantly quarrelling, and they were afraid of him. I heard women laughing in the house; I told him I thought there was nothing serious, and the watch house was an uncomfortable place for a man that was crazy, he would have to lay on the benches; he said he must be taken that night or they couldn't get to sleep. Two gentlemen came out of the house, one spoke Mr. Dobbin, and said, Mr. Dobbin, you're making a fool of yourself, and said why do you want to disgrace your family by getting Spencer to the watch house; Dobbin asked me if I would stay about the house all night. I saw Spencer the next morning at the justice's office; I saw some gold on the table; I took notice of him, he looked like a man very much agitated and scared, the sweat was running down his face; his eyes looked glassy and bloodshot, I saw him again on the 14th of July, he stopped me and asked me my name; I was in Mrs. Dobbin's house on the night of the 14th, after the homicide; I saw a man whom Mrs. D. called Mr. Richardson; he came in while I was there. Mrs. D. said to him, Adeline is shot; she said, Richardson, Adeline is shot. Mrs. S. was then dead. About 2 o'clock I had some conversation with the prisoner in his cell.

The State objected to the defence giving evidence of the acts or declarations of the prisoner after the homicide.

The defence then offered to prove the conduct of the prisoner together with his declarations after the homicide; for the purpose of showing his insanity.

The court decided the evidence to be admissible.

*Witness resumed.* McDonald the watchman was with me at the cell, Spencer was moaning and making a solemn kind of a noise; I spoke to him to call his attention to me, I had made a noise several times but he didn't appear to regard it; I said Mr. Spencer once or twice before he answered me; he then came to the window and said, are you a friend of mine; I told him I was; he then burst out in the strain; is she dead! is she dead! I told him she was; he said friend won't you go and see if she's dead, he made that request two or three times, and I kind of moved away from the window; he then commenced again, is she dead! is she dead! Oh that I could have spoke one word to her! Oh that I could have said one prayer for her! It was so affecting for me, I had to go away, I couldn't stand it any longer; as I got up to go away he said, friend are you going; I told him yes; he said don't go, stay with me; I told him I couldn't stay, but I would come back by and by and see him; when I came back he said, Oh friend, what a while you've been gone! or stayed; he then said, is she dead! is she dead! I said she was; he then said again, Oh that I could have breathed one prayer for her! Sometimes he would cry and at other times he would moan.

Recess for dinner.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

*Examination of Pollard Resumed.*—I returned again to Spencer's cell about daylight. I could see him through the grate; he went on again in the same manner, asking me if she was dead, and if I could have spoke one word to her; I told him she was shot twice. He said it couldn't be; I then told him he was to be examined, and asked him if he had counsel; he said, no; I told him he would have to get counsel; he asked me who he should get; I told him Mr. Graham and Ogden Hoffman; he then said, they won't let me go and see him. I told him no, that I would go and see them for him. He then asked me how soon I'd go. I told him I had some business to do, and as soon as got through I'd go and see them. I went again to the jail and told him whatever he wanted me to do for him, he must write. He said he had nothing to write with. I told him I would ask Mr. Ellis to give him pen and ink; I did so, and he wrote and handed it to me, and said, read that. I told him I didn't wish to, and told him to direct it. He asked me who he would direct it to. I told him to David Graham, as his office was the nearest to the ferry; he then directed it to Mr. Graham; I told him in the meantime he had better send for Mr. Wakeman. He said, I knew Mr. O'Conner; he did not speak about him as his counsel.

*Isaac W. Scudder sworn.* I was in the office of Justice Edwards on the morning of the second of July last; after I had been there a short time, Spencer was brought in by Foot, the constable; some conversation took place, and the prisoner inquired for counsel; he was directed to me; he then took me one side, out in the alley-way, in the rear of the office; he stated his name was Spencer, and was related to Joshua Spencer. He stated that the difficulty was, his wife was kept from him, and complained of Mrs. Dobbin as being instrumental in keeping her from him. I told him I knew of no way of getting his wife but by writ of habeas corpus; he also complained that his trunk and other property was locked up and kept from him. I told him he must get a writ of replevin; he seemed as if he did not like that mode, but wanted to get it done quick; that was all that passed between us.

*Samuel Brigham sworn.* I am the superintendent of the New-York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica; I have been a practising physician about 25 years; I have had charge of the state asylum four years; previous to my

being there I had charge of the Insane Retreat at Hartford, Connecticut; I had been one of its directors for ten years. I have been connected with lunatic asylums for fifteen years; I have had personal charge of 1000 insane persons while I was at the Retreat in Hartford; I was acquainted with the father of the prisoner; his insanity varied much at times; he was only partly deranged, and exhibited as much mind as a sane person; at other times he exhibited much derangement; he grew worse, and was classed among the worst of patients; he was regarded as hopelessly insane; I never knew of but a few of such cases where there was an ultimate recovery; he was not entirely well when he left the Retreat in 1838; there was a young lady, Miss Eliza Spencer, brought to the asylum at Utica, a raving maniac; she was constantly tearing her clothes, and required force to keep her in bed; she was subsequently removed to the house of her uncle, with a nurse, where she remained until she died. This was in the spring of 1844; there is an uncle of the prisoner, Gen. Ichabod Spencer, now in the institution; he had been there previously, for seven or eight months. He is now in a low melancholy state. I recollect one day he had written some letters to the Adjutant General, which were so correct that I sent them, and the same night he tore up his blankets, and dressed himself like an Indian chief, and fanced himself such. I have been present during all this trial, and believe I have heard all the testimony in this cause.

*Quest.* Assuming the facts testified on this trial to be true, is it your opinion that the prisoner was sane or insane at the time of the commission of the homicide? [Objected to by the State.]

*Question by the Attorney General.* Doctor, were you not absent part of the day during the trial?

*Ans.* I was part of a day; I did not get here until afternoon. [Defence waived the question for the present.]

*Quest.* Have you read the cross-examination of Mrs. Dobbin? [Ruled out.]

*Quest.* Assuming the facts testified to in your presence to be true, is it your opinion that the prisoner was sane or insane at the time of the commission of the homicide? [Objected to by the State.]

Mr. Graham argued in support of his question, and cited numerous authorities to sustain him.

The Attorney General replied in an able argument, in which he stated that the decision referred to by the counsel, were at *mispris.* and not at *bar.*

The Chief Justice said he was tired of hearing New-York and Pennsylvania cases cited as authority in New Jersey; he did not consider them any authority, and he should not be governed by their decisions. The State of New Jersey had laws and authorities for her government, and by them he should be guided. The Chief Justice went on to say that, in a case of so much importance he was desirous to see the great principles of the law carried out, and if it was to be departed from in accordance with the authorities of other states, he desired that it should be done at the bar of the Supreme Court; he would not take the responsibility himself of departing from what he considered to be the sound and correct principle of law: it was under these circumstances he should be compelled to exclude the testimony; he wished it to be understood that he was not evincing any feeling toward the prisoner, but from his honest and sincere conviction that it would be such a departure that his conscience could not approve of, however, said the Chief Justice, when the court adjourns, I will, although the sabbath intervenes, examine authorities upon the subject, and should I be convinced I am wrong in my decision, when we meet on Monday morning, I will cheerfully reverse it; but at present I am compelled to exclude the evidence.

Mr. Williamson then said that the decision of the court would make the examination more tedious, as they would now have to examine the witness as to every fact of the case.

Mr. Graham suggested that, in hopes the court might at the opening on Monday alter their decision, if it would not be better to suspend further proceedings until Monday.

The court said they were guided by the jury as to that; if they acquiesced, the court had no objections.

The jury having no objections the prisoner was remanded, and the court adjourned until Monday, at half past nine o'clock, A. M.

#### MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

The Court met this day at half past 9 o'clock. The prisoner was brought into Court, and took his usual seat. He appeared to be labouring under the effects of a severe cold, and looked pale and emaciated. The Chief Justice stated that since the adjournment of the Court on Saturday, he had examined authorities in relation to the question proposed by the defendant's counsel, but he could find no decisions that could justify him in departing from the decision made on Saturday.

*Dr. A. Brigham, re-called.*—It is a decided truth in medical science, that insanity is hereditary. Sometimes it is not inherited, because the children have the same constitution of the parent, who is not insane. Those cases which I have ascertained, one half have derived it from their ancestors; in doubtful cases, I usually inquire whether the ancestors of the patient have been subject to insanity. Sometimes the paroxysm leaves while the insanity remains; and the non-existence of the paroxysm is not an evidence of the non-existence of insanity. I have known instances in which a cross word would produce a paroxysm, and a kind word soothe, and that is the reason of the quiet in modern asylums. Sometimes we allowed a patient to go into the yard till the paroxysm is spent. The paroxysms are frequently brought on suddenly. A day or two before I came away, a lady broke a table and mirror, and 28 panes of glass, and said it was because they did not get her some camphor she had asked for the night before. I was only once in my life assaulted by an insane person, and nearly killed. The patient was usually very quiet; I had just been talking to him in a friendly manner, and as I passed, he struck me over the head with a rod from the head of the bed, so that it was thought that he had killed me. Generally, insane persons remember what they have; and in paroxysms, in one instance, a girl who killed her father, she stated to me the manner in which she killed him. She afterwards hung herself with a skein of yarn.

*Question.* What facts on this trial that has been testified to, are, in your opinion, symptoms of insanity?

*Answer.* Facts about the conduct of the prisoner at different places, anterior to the homicide, are evidence of insanity; viz: the restless, rapid manner, the wandering conversation, and particularly the eye, which the witnesses described, a wild, glaring, bloodshot, one which the eye of a crazy man no one can describe, I know of no greater cause of insanity in early stages, than a sleepless, restless disposition. The testimony of the family, the continued quarrels, the weeping, and sudden paroxysms of the prisoner, the alternate change of feeling, it all presented a scene to me of the history of patients when they are left by their friends at the institution.

*By Chief Justice.* I don't think that one act alone is an evidence of insanity. I can hardly think of one act that would be a proof of insanity; if the facts which I have stated existed at the time of the homicide, they would be symptoms of insanity. I do not form my opinion from one fact, but take the whole facts together; they are strong evidence of the existence of insanity.

*Dr. A. Sydney Doane, sworn.* I have heard the whole of this testimony in the case; I have also heard Dr. Brigham's testimony; his opinion fully accords with mine.

The Defence here announced that they would rest their case.

The Court then took a recess for dinner.

#### ARMED SESSION.—REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

*Isaac Fielder, sworn.* I reside at Harrison; I am a carpenter; I work on the rail road track. On the first of July, I was engaged in getting some cars on the track; I saw a person walking up and down that attracted my attention; he had on a brown coat, and a cigar in his mouth, which he was smoking; I think he had gilt buttons on his coat: I think the prisoner at the bar is not the man: I should judge the man I saw was 5 feet 8 inches high; a thick stout man; he had long whiskers coming down from under his ears; he had on boots; his coat had short skirts, what I have heard called a coat; he was a stouter man than the prisoner; I saw him again a week or ten days after at the foundry, about a mile from Jersey City; he came down the track towards Newark; I made the remark, there was the man I saw at the depot. He had the appearance of a man who had been living in the country; quite much so; he walked backwards and forwards in the rain in front of the Depot; I think the prisoner is not the same man; if he is, he is very much altered since.

*By Chief Justice.* I think his whiskers are darker than the prisoner's.

*Isaac W. Van Houghton, sworn.* Testified to the same purpose as the last witness; could not say if the person spoken of was the prisoner or not.

*George W. Fielder, sworn.* Testified in substance the same as the last witness.

*Thomas Cregan, sworn.* Same as last witness.

*Wm. R. Weeks, sworn.* I reside at Newark, N. J. Have been employed in teaching of late. I was for some years member of the examining board; the prisoner called upon me about the 8th of last July; he called to make inquiries about the situation of teacher, which had become vacant. He called with a lady, whom he introduced as Mrs. Spencer; the point of his inquiries seemed to be, what steps he should take to get the appointment. I advised him to attend the meeting of the Committee. He said he could not attend that day, and proposed to leave with me a number of recommendations which he wished to have submitted to the Committee. I told him they would not secure his appointment, but he had better come if he could. He said he could not attend, but if he could he would. We talked about the compensation, and about the price of board. He said he could obtain a better situation at the South, but there was a particular reason why he didn't wish to go; he would rather obtain a situation in this vicinity. He made a little pause, and Mrs. Spencer said she wished to be near her mother, and that he wished to indulge her in that notion. He acquiesced in her statement. Before he went away he proposed to leave a package, addressed to my son, which he wished to have placed before the Committee. I did not see what was in the package, but I delivered it to my son. He made a very favorable impression on my mind. I remarked to my family, there was one candidate better than any who had offered. I should think it was about 1 or 2 o'clock that he came there.

*Cross-exam'd.* His wife was with him all the time. I thought she seemed a little embarrassed, and not inclined to speak much. His conduct indicated that he was a gentleman of intelligence, and accustomed to good society. The following is a letter written by Spencer, to John R. Weeks, Esq.

Jersey City, July 7, 1846.

John R. Weeks, Esq., Sir—

I observed to-day, in the Tribune, a notice for a teacher, as it will be impossible to come out Saturday, I enclose several letters of recommendation from distinguished gentlemen in New York; one from Governor Seward, and from John C. Spencer, late Secretary of War, &c. I am a nephew of the Hon. J. A. Spencer, Senator from N. Y., and related to all the Spencers enclosed. Mr. Thos. Spencer is President of Geneva College, N. Y., and Mr. Prentiss, Professor of Latin and Greek Languages. I am well acquainted with English, Greek and French, and can read them fluently. I have had charge of an Academy in North Carolina, and have also been a teacher in New York some time. You will please present these letters to the Committee, and if it is indispensable, I will endeavour to come out, and will lay business aside. I am married, and thirty-two years of age. Please answer by return of mail, and return these letters in safety. In haste,

Respectfully Yours,

E. M. S. SPENCER.

*Stephen D. Harrison, sworn.*—The prisoner called upon me the morning of the 4th of July, at my house; we had a conversation together. He called about 9 o'clock in the morning, and introduced himself to me as Mr. Spencer, and desired an interview with me in private; he stepped into the basement of my house; then he said he supposed that in consequence of what had taken place at my house a few days ago, I had put him down as a low fellow and a common disturber of the peace. I replied that I had. He said he felt himself responsible for the conduct of himself and wife, but not for his mother-in-law, and desired to make an explanation of the matter. He said that he had been well educated, fitted for the bar; that he was the son of a respectable clergyman, and the nephew of the Hon. J. A. Spencer, of whom he supposed I had heard; he said he had letters from him and from Gov. Seward, and several distinguished men of the state of New-York; that I if I pleased would show them to me. I told him it was unnecessary; he then asked me if I was an Odd-Fellow. I replied I was not; he said he was sorry, as he was, and could communicate with me more freely if I was; however, he took it for granted that I was a gentleman and would not communicate the conversation if it could do harm. He said Mrs. Dobbin, residing next door, was his mother-in-law; that he was on a visit to her with his wife, and he believed she was striving to separate his wife from him; he said he was desirous of leaving, to go South, as I understood him his business was South; that his wife refused to accompany him; he said he knew more reasons than one, but his mother-in-law was the chief obstacle at that time; he said he had been much annoyed by her conduct lately, and that of her family, and that his wife had refused to stay in the same room with him, and that he had been several times locked out of the house; he said if he could get the house in his hands, he thought he could compel his mother-in-law to do what was right; and he would like to make an arrangement with me to that effect. I replied that I didn't know it was in my power, he asked me if I had security for the rent. I told him I had let the house to Mrs. D. and her son without security; he said they had no visible means, and he thought they could not pay the rent; he then alluded to matters which occurred the year before; he said his wife had been in difficulty in Jersey-City the year before; she had been with her mother six weeks, and that he had written to her a great many times in that six weeks, but he had never received a line from her during that time; he believed there had been something wrong between his wife and a silk-merchant doing business in *Hanover Square*; he said I probably knew him, and he would give me the name if I wished; I objected to hearing the name; he said he got his information from the servant girl in the family, but she was now in Boston. He found a very handsome shawl in the possession of his wife, and he had charged her with having received it from this gentleman, she at first denied having received it from him, and afterwards said she had bought it from him, but had not paid for it. He then said his wife was a very remarkable woman, and asked me if I had ever seen her. I told him I had not; he said she was a very handsome woman, the handsomest woman from Maine to Georgia; as I did not make any reply, he seemed desirous that I should be convinced, and desired me to sit still a minute, he wished to show me

a letter; he left, and returned very soon, with a letter in his hand, which he handed to me; I opened it and looked in it, and found that it was signed by D. Parrish or Daniel Parrish, I'm not certain which; he then said it was not very well written, and if I pleased, he would read it for me; he then read it. He said perhaps I could scarcely believe that letter. I told him I could not. He said the writer of it was the second husband of his wife, that he was a man of responsibility, and worth some property, as he had been informed, some \$10,000 or more; that he was a lawyer, and would know the danger of circulating such charges without foundation. He said he scarcely knew what to do in such a matter, and asked me if I knew what the law of divorce was in this state. Previous to asking me that, I asked him if he knew of these charges against his wife before he married her; he said he had heard them all, but considered them mere slanders, that he was willing now to live with his wife; that was all he wanted; he said he would be very sorry to let this matter go before the public in any shape, on account of his family; that they had just been visiting his friends, and they all supposed they was living happily together. I can think of nothing more during that conversation. On the night of the 14th of July, he called at my house about half past 7 o'clock, I met him standing on the west stoop of my house, in the garden. He said he would like to have some conversation with me in private; he walked towards the back end of the garden, I following; before he reached the back end, he said he didn't wish the family next door to see him talking with me, and he turned so my house would cover him from view in the next yard; he then said that after he had taken his dinner (I'm not positive what day he said), about 2 o'clock, he saw Mr. Dobbin go towards the ferry as usual; he (Spencer) laid down upon the lounge, and when he arose he went to his wife's room and found her absent; he looked for her bonnet, and found

**Witness.** On the 16th of July when I went to the prison, Judge Tonelle was there? I made a remark that it was a new case; that judges should have to come to prisoners instead of prisoners being brought before judges? I think Mr. Graham said there was no use of a public examination, as the homicide had been committed, and all it was necessary to do was to commit the prisoner and let him prepare for the defence; I am sure I had it from the prisoner's mouth, that he declined an examination. While the prisoner was in the hall of the city prison, he said he wanted his clothes, some books on *Mesmerism* and some canary birds. I do not recollect his crying because he could not get the canary birds?

**Daniel Welch, sworn.** I am the keeper of the prison for this County, have had charge of the prisoner; I made a remark one day to him about smoking, he replied he never used tobacco in any way at all. I examined his trunk when it was brought to jail. I never let him have a snuff coloured coat with metal buttons. He has been sick since he has been in prison?

**Luther P. Stewell, sworn.** I keep a store in Jersey City; I know the prisoner by sight, he has purchased at my store several times. I have waited on him myself several times. He and Mrs. Spencer came in together, he purchased two dresses for her.

**James L. Dobbin, recalled.** I knew the prisoner to smoke. He had no snuff coloured coat with metal buttons. I never observed any thing in the prisoner that induced me to believe that he was insane?

[He made an affidavit that he was insane.] (Reporter.)

**Witness.** I have stated that I didn't know but what he was insane. My reasons for saying so was because I considered it a disgrace to have a brother-in-law continually quarrelling.

**Isaac S. Miller, sworn.** I reside in Jersey City, in Washington street, one door from Montgomery; I keep a dry goods store; I have seen the prisoner at my store from 4 to 6 times; he made purchases of me. I entered into very little conversation with him. I heard my clerk conversing with him. I never observed any thing in his conduct that indicated an aberration of mind.

The indictment was here read to the jury by the District Attorney. It contains four counts, and charges the death to be caused by a ball from a pistol in the back and neck of the deceased.

**Edgar Morris, sworn.** I saw a man walking in the rain on the 2d of July near the depot; he had on a chestnut coloured coat with gilt buttons, it was an old fashioned swallow tail. He had a cigar in his mouth. He was a man about my size. The prisoner I think is not the man; but I could not swear positively; I did not take sufficient notice.

The Court here took a recess for 2 hours.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

**Susan Dobbin, recalled.** I never saw or knew of Spencer's using tobacco. I never seen him wear a snuff coloured coat with metal buttons?

**Richard D. Simmons, sworn.** I used to go to the school with the prisoner, at a place called Springfield, N. Y. The teacher was named Knight; I went with him to school the best part of two winters; I never heard of his being insane. It was in the winter of 1828, when I went to school with him.

**John Griffiths, sworn.** I was present when the prisoner was brought before Justice Edwards, he was told he need say nothing until he had counsel. He thanked us very politely and said he had sent for counsel. Some one asked him what counsel. He said Hoffman, Graham, and O'Connor. A remark was made that they were all good men. He said one of them might be out of town; and that was the reason why he named so many. There was no impression on my mind at the time, that indicated in the prisoner an aberration of mind.

The evidence for the State here closed.

PRISONER'S EVIDENCE.

**Samuel Annie, sworn.** I have saw the prisoner several times, and have conversed with him. I seen him on the 14th of July, about 3 o'clock P. M. with a cigar in his mouth which he was smoking.

**George H. Beatty, sworn.** I was subpoenaed here on part of the State. I think I have seen the person who turns out to be the prisoner before. I saw him in front of the Rail Road depot, in the early part of July. He was walking up and down in the front of the depot. I noticed him at one time for a quarter of an hour. I noticed him particularly then, on account of the rail car being off the track at the time.

Question. Did you notice his face?

Attorney General. The counsel must confine his questions to ideality.

**Graham.** Well, I asked the witness if he noticed his face, and that question strikes me as going into ideality; however, it's a question that you never asked any of your witnesses.

**Cross-examined by Browning.** I told you to-day, at noon, that I should swear in behalf of the prisoner, for I could not swear otherwise. You wanted me to swear he was not the man, and I told you I would not.

**By Graham.** I told you I would not tell you anything until I was called as a witness.

**William A. Pollard, recalled.** I made the remark to Justice Edwards, Judge, that man is crazy. And the Judge said yes! and if he is not taken care of, he will commit murder.

The testimony here closed on both sides.

The case was then summed up by Mr. Scudder on part of the State. Mr. Williamson will reply on part of the defence. Mr. Graham will follow on the same side. The Court at the conclusion of Mr. Scudder's speech, adjourned until Wednesday at half past 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23.

The Court met precisely at 10 o'clock, when the prisoner was brought in, and placed in his accustomed seat. He had a large cloak thrown around him; and the hectic flush in his cheek plainly showed that he escape this fearful ordeal unscathed, that consumption had marked him for its victim.

At the conclusion of Mr. Scudder's speech, which occupied the attention of the Court for an hour, Mr. Williamson, the junior Counsel for the prisoner, proceeded to address the jury in his behalf.

THURSDAY—FIFTEENTH DAY.

On this morning Mr. Williamson resumed his speech on the part of the defence, and continued for three hours, when he gave way to Mr. Graham, who occupied the remainder of the day till six o'clock without concluding. The court then adjourned till

FRIDAY MORNING—SIXTEENTH DAY.

When Mr. Graham resumed his brilliant argument for the defence, and was followed by the Attorney General, who was speaking at the time our paper went to press.

#### Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Scott, and Ald. Stoneall and Foote. John McKeon, Esq., District Attorney.

WEDNESDAY.

**Assault and Battery with Intent to Kill.**—Thomas Slater was placed at the bar, this morning, for trial, on a charge of, on the night of the 20th of August last, severely wounding a young man named James Casey, by stabbing him with a knife. On the part of the prosecution, it was shown that in an affray, growing out of some alleged assault upon a young female at a ball in the upper part of the city, Casey was stabbed and severely wounded in the abdomen by Slater—that he was confined in the City Hospital for nearly a month. The jury found the accused guilty of an assault and battery, with intent to

main; at the same time recommending him to the mercy of the Court. He was remanded for sentence.

**Trial for Burglary.**—Andrew Baker, indicted for burglary in the second degree, in having, on the 29th of July last, entered the dwelling house of Thomas Cullens, in 102d street, by means of false keys, and stealing therefrom sundry articles of clothing, worth about \$5, was next called to trial. The jury found the accused guilty of burglary in the 3d degree, and the Court sentenced him to be imprisoned in the State prison for two years.

**Trial for Grand Larceny.**—Margaret Kenoble was then placed at the bar for trial, on a charge of grand larceny, in having, on the 3d of August last, stolen \$37 in bank bills, the property of Mr. Waldrick, baker, 6th avenue. For the defence, it was contended by F. A. Tallmadge, Esq., counsel for the accused, that she found the money on the floor of the store; and that if any offence had been committed, it was under peculiar circumstances in which the accused was placed at the time. After some consultation, the District Attorney consented to receive a verdict of petit larceny only, which was accordingly rendered by the jury, who also recommended the accused to the mercy of the Court. She was remanded for sentence.

THURSDAY.

Moses French was tried for robbery in the first degree, for having on the night of the 14th Feb. last, with the assistance of two girls of bad fame, knocked down Daniel Miller, a German, who was going home, and robbed him of his money and his watch. He was found guilty of grand larceny, and remanded for sentence.

The Grand Jury came into court with a number of bills. Resolutions highly complimentary were passed on the District Attorney and his assistant. The Grand Jury were then discharged with the thanks of the Court.

Cyrus Losse committed by confession of forging to the amount of \$187, sentenced to State Prison 3 years. Calvin Rust, indicted for the murder of his wife, and Charles Thomas for the murder of Henry Ford, were brought up and informed of their indictments, and the case was ordered to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

#### NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1846.

THE extreme length of this week's proceedings in the trial of Spencer, again excludes several columns of important editorial matter.

NEW DRESS.—We present our readers this week with a new dress of beautiful type, as an assistant to the second volume of our popular enterprise.

**TRE POLICE GAZETTE vs. A. M. C. SMITH.** The hearing set for Wednesday last, in the case of the complaint of this man against The National Police Gazette, did not come off, in consequence of a most infamous trick practised by the prosecutor, which has temporarily defeated our intentions, and enabled him to shield his operations from public exposure for a few days longer. When he first made his complaint for libel, we demanded a hearing and had a day for the examination set. He dared not to appear, and we were obliged to apply for an attachment to force him to come up on the following day and relate his wrongs. On the following day he reluctantly appeared, but declared himself not ready to sustain his case, and asked for an adjournment.—

We protested against any further hounding or delay in the matter, and demanded that he should proceed to substantiate his charge at once. Upon this, he flatly told us that unless we granted him an adjournment of a week and a day, he would withdraw his complaint altogether. Rather than suffer this alternative, we submitted to his terms, when he set the time of the adjournment on Wednesday last, and thereby bound himself to a hearing on that date.—No sooner, however, had he accomplished this fortunate truce, than he took precautions against the danger of granting us a chance of being heard in our defence, by sneaking before the grand jury and asking for a bill upon his sly, *ex parte* statement. To accomplish this purpose, however, it was necessary that he should get the assent of the district attorney. He therefore was obliged to apply to him through his assistant; but being refused by the remark that the case was already the subject of an examination before a magistrate, who had cognizance of the original proceedings and that he ought to wait till their conclusion, he evaded the objection by falsely stating that the indictment he asked for was upon a different article from the one that was the subject of the hearing before the magistrate.

These circumstances bear their own comment, and are peculiarly worthy of the man who stands implicated with others in the release of a number of old and hardened thieves on a secret compromise which comprehends a dishonest distribution of the plunder. His machinations, however, will not be attended with success. As a public servant he has behaved himself most vilely, and the rocks and mountains shall not hide his misconduct from the public eye.

#### THE NEW POLICE.

Onerous duties—division of time—its injurious effects upon the men—reasons for reform—distribution of force, &c. &c.

MESSES. CAMP & WILKES:

As one of the many Policemen in this city, "whose wants will not allow them to reject hard terms," I tender you my sincere thanks for your able exposition of the illiberality, injustice, and bad tendency, of that portion of our Police Regulations which require policemen to be on duty eighteen out of every twenty-four hours.

Those who do not know our rules and regulations, may suppose that the onerous duty now required of Policemen, is absolutely necessary,

sacrilegious scoundrels burglariously entered Grace Church at the head of Broadway, with the intention of possessing themselves of the rich communion service belonging to the congregation. They effected their entrance by breaking one of the gorgeously illuminated windows, but after forcing open the vestry rooms and searching the edifice throughout, were obliged to depart as empty handed as they came. This was owing to the fact of the silver plate having been removed according to custom, to a more secure place of deposit.

**INFERNAL DEPRAVITY—INCEST AND RAPE BY A FATHER ON HIS OWN DAUGHTER.**—The records of crime can scarcely present a case of more horrible and revolting depravity, than we are about to relate. An examination was had this morning before Justice Locke against Amos Arnold, upon the complaint of his own daughter, Philena Aikens. She avers in substance, as follows:—"That she is the natural daughter of Amos Arnold; that she resided in Italy, (the residence of her father,) in July last; that she was at his house on the 13th of that month, and hearing her child cry, she went into her father's shop (a cooper's shop,) supposing the child to be there. Her father told her the child was in the garden. Upon her starting to leave the shop, he seized her by the shoulder, and told her she should not leave until she had submitted to his wishes. He then struck her three times with a hoop-pole. Upon her screaming for aid, he choked her until she fell back on some staves, from exhaustion. Upon getting up she screamed again, when he took a knife from his pocket and threatened to cut her throat if she did not desist. Notwithstanding her utmost efforts to escape, he finally threw her on the floor, and accomplished his hellish purpose! In the meantime her sister, Lucy Arnold, passed the shop, and saw a part of the transaction. Mrs. Aikens told her father she would call her sister, if he persisted. He replied that it would do no good, as he used her whenever he wished, and that she dare not refuse! This sister, Lucy, was 14 years old last February! Mrs. Aikens first informed her husband on the 3d of this month. She dared not do it before, as her father had twice threatened to murder both her and her husband if she ever told. On the 4th instant, they, (Mr. and Mrs. Aikens,) moved to Dundee, and she dared to inform her husband only the day before.

The foregoing is the substance of Mrs. Aikens testimony. Otherwise, we have learned other particulars. Lucy is now confined to her bed, as it is supposed by violence committed by her father, as she had made arrangements to quit his house. Mrs. Arnold has said that if she is taken, it shall be by inches. The poor girl is supposed to be pregnant by her inhuman father. Mr. Locke has this morning issued a warrant for Lucy, for the purpose of obtaining her testimony, and also to get her away from danger. Arnold has been committed for further examination. We understand the penalty for this crime is not less than ten years imprisonment. There are horrible surmises connected with the death of another daughter; but we at present forbear to mention.—*Penn Yan Daily Telegraph.*

#### LAST MOVEMENT IN THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

—On Thursday week, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Dr. Brown alias Dr. Hatch, who was indicted at Rochester, as one of the robbers of Livingston & Wells' Express. This movement is of piece with all the other parts of this most disgraceful transaction, and it comes as a natural sequel to the preliminary move made by one of the members of the above firm, in becoming bail for two of the robbers of his property. Doctor Hatch may now enjoy in safety, the share of the booty which he has been allowed to keep for his stool pigeon services in the affair. We suppose that the next movement will be the formal discharge of Jim Webb, who was also bailed with Doctor Hatch.

**THE ENGRAVING** on our first page is a portrait of the colored man, Charles Thomas alias French George, who killed Henry Ford one of his cast, on Sunday week, in Orange-street, from jealousy, the particulars of which we gave in our last number.

**EXPLANATION.**—It is proper for us to say that the inquiry in our paper of the 6th inst, in relation to E. Plunkett, of Washington, had no relation to Eugene Plunkett, Esq., of that city.

**A JUST SENTENCE.**—Heustis, the Long Island abductor who ran away with another man's wife, some weeks ago, has been tried for the offence of stealing the clothes which the lady wore at the time of her departure, and has been found guilty of petty larceny. He was thereupon sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for six months, as a warning to all such villains in future. According to this decision, all scoundrels who meditate absconding with other men's wives, will, hereafter, find it necessary, to take them *en puris naturabilis*, or not at all.

**ATTEMPTED RAPE.**—A black boy, about 16 years of age, by the name of William Smith, in the employ of Mr. Sloat, residing at No. 443 Fourth street, was arrested on a charge of attempting to rape on a pretty young girl named Mary Downey, who was at service with his mother. He entered her room at night, got into her bed, and endeavoured to violate her person, but the struggle having drawn his mother to the room, he was obliged to make a precipitate retreat through a side door. The mother on entering the room, beat the girl for her supposed indecency with her son, and the girl, thus doubly grieved, complained against them both. They were both consequently held to bail, the one for the assault and the other for attempt at rape.

**RAPES.**—The Albany *Knickerbocker* of the 17th, give the two following horrible transactions as having occurred in that city:—Von Isaac Stern, the keeper of a German tavern in the lower part of Broadway, was brought up for a most outrageous and brutal rape on a boarder at his house, named Mary Ann Sutger, about 15 or 16 years old. It appears that the wretch enticed her into a room, then threw her over on a bed, and stifled her cries by cramping the bed clothes down her throat, while he accomplished his purpose on her person. The evidence of the girl is very strong and cannot be contradicted; she intended to go before the grand jury to-day, and unless Von Isaac commits suicide or does some other horrible thing to prevent it, he may expect a voyage to Sing Sing. He was bailed. We have heard of a most outrageous case of villainy which has been practised on a girl in this city. It appears that she applied to a colored fellow in town, who keeps an intelligence office in Pearl-street, for a situation, and he hired her to a canal boat captain. The girl was from the country, and entirely innocent of the position she was placing herself in, by going on board the boat. After being there, however, a day or two, that captain succeeded in accomplishing her ruin, and all hands on board followed his example. It was with difficulty she managed to escape from the brutes, and sought refuge with a poor family in the lower part of the city. A week or ten days elapsed, and it was found that she was horribly diseased. A physician was called in, who on learning her story, immediately informed John O. Cole of the facts, and he has taken the necessary steps to punish the wretches.

**SINGULAR AFFAIR.**—Some curious circumstances says the *Herald*, have been very recently developed on Staten Island, which promise very fair to place a certain married man, a resident on the Island, in a position which will be anything but enviable. It appears that a married lady who has floated in the first circle, and hitherto been considered very respectable, has made an affidavit concerning the man referred to, in which she sets forth that during a ride to the Quarantine, where she wished to go for the purpose of getting a letter, she was induced to take a glass of wine, in which (as she believes) was administered some powerful narcotic, making her quite ill, and rendering her almost insensible—under such circumstances she was detained at a hotel until a late hour in the evening, when she was placed in a vehicle, and during her course home was forcibly taken out of the carriage and ravished. If these circumstances be true, of which there is at present no apparent doubt, a rich chapter in ethics may be shortly expected.

**A CRIMINAL SENTENCED.**—Eugene H. Wormwood, a young man of good appearance, and only twenty-one years of age, was tried last week at Lyons, Wayne county for a gross assault upon a little girl only nine years of age. He was found guilty, and sent to the State Prison for 15 years.

**DISPERSION OF A BAND OF VILLAINS IN THE WEST.**—A new war has been in progress some weeks in the vicinity Paducah, on the Illinois shore, between a band of horse thieves and counterfeiters, and the citizens of Massac and the adjoining counties, who have been driven to the necessity of taking the law into their own hands, for the purpose of ridding the community of a set of confederated villains. From confessions made by members of the gang, there is no doubt about there having been a most extensive and well concerted system of rascality practised in that portion of Illinois for many years past. A few days ago, suspected persons were arrested and confessions made by them, which have produced a great excitement, and seem likely to lead to violence and bloodshed. The counterfeiting party raised a pretty strong force and seized upon two members of the company of regulators, and were proceeding to take others when they became alarmed by the overwhelming numbers of the regulating party, and they released the prisoners they had taken. They then made a treaty with the regulators, in which they stipulated that several among the most prominent of the counterfeiters should leave the country forthwith, and all the remaining members of the crew should also take up their line of march in a very short time—so soon as they can adjust their business and get ready to move. If this arrangement is carried out, and there is no doubt but that it will be—that section of Illinois will be relieved from a sore grievance. We are glad to learn that as yet no lives have been lost, although the whole country is aroused, and some scenes of violence have occurred, calculated to excite the people, and lead to the shedding of blood.

**MURDER.**—We learn from the Manchester, N. H., *Democrat* that Mr. Josiah Norton, of Chester, was murdered in that town on Saturday last. He had gone into his field in the afternoon of that day for the purpose of cutting stalks, and not returning at night, was looked for at the neighbors, but not found. Suspicion of foul play being excited, search was made on Sabbath morning, and the body was at length found in a frog pond hard by the field. A rope, with a stone attached, was around the neck—a wound on the forehead, and bruises on other parts of the head. The *Democrat* says a certain individual is suspected, and we have since been informed that a person has been arrested, but no names are given.

**UNTIMELY CAREER.**—Wealey Flavel, who shot his sister and severely wounded his wife some time since, for which he was convicted and sent to prison, whence he was pardoned by Gov. Porter, ended a career of crime by an untimely end in Philadelphia on Monday. He came home the previous night late, and in a beastly state of intoxication. He threatened to shoot his wife, and started to run down stairs for a gun, but in his haste he fell, and so severely injured his neck and back that he died soon after.

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We have just issued a perfect and faithful translation of this powerful and magnificent Romance—a work which the Paris Reviewers assert to have thrown Hugo, Balzac, and Sue, in the shade, and which has already taken the reading community here by surprise.

The conception of the plot is both striking and original. A man, young, generous, tender and resolute is through the malice and injustice of others condemned to waste his life in prison. He has the good fortune to come out with his powers unbroken. The company of one of those persons, so far beyond their age in intellect that it deems them mad, has educated him. Destiny makes him master of an immense fortune. The dreadful loss in the years of life, the robbery of his bloom might have been compensated by improvement in the fruit, had he, on leaving his dungeon, found his affections safe from the havoc of the storm. But his father is dead of starvation, the woman whom he loved, and from whom he had been torn on the eve of marriage, has forgotten him and given herself to his rival. His heart becomes rigid and lost to all loving trust in the Power who had permitted such appalling blights to fall on him and on his fellow men.

Life needing an object, he constitutes himself an avenging demon to punish those who had wrought this ill.

For years he is dedicated to this work, and the plan, by which he at last draws all his prey into the net, is magnificently wrought and gives a strong continuous interest to the narrative. But the part that is original is the ingenuity with which his intellect and his wealth are brought to bear on the springs of society to be great an extent. There is a good deal characteristic of the poet, and which, in times when civic life shall become still more luxurious and rapid, will be looked back to with interest, as a sketch of the early stages of that era.

The book is full of brilliant scenes; the rough sketches of character and place are always good. There are many passages showing knowledge of the passions and that fermentation in the dregs of life commonly called the world, which no other man could write. *Monte-Christo*, abstinent in the midst of pleasure, feeding silently on his own heart, lets all the personages play out their natural parts, only furnishing the occasions and means for them to use or misuse, according to their tendencies. Dumas is of a liberal and sunshiny nature; his African blood is warm, and in his pages we accordingly discover the glowings of a heart glowing with feeling; as well as a hand nerve to pen the effusions of an intellect, strong and vigorous from his infinite genius and study. The work is published in one large volume, likewise in two volumes:—in either form it is sold at One Dollar, accompanied by twelve splendid Engravings.

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It invariably cures indigestion and dyspepsia, general and nervous debility, the liver complaint, inflammation in the kidneys, and all those obstructions which females are liable to.

**DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA.**—The following testimony must convince every intelligent man that the dyspepsia is easily cured. We have hundreds of others of the same character.

BAND DEPARTMENT, Albany, May 10, 1844.

Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been afflicted several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with soreness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a general aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat,) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies, but they had little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with but little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I find my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been distressed with the dyspepsia for several years, which originated whilst residing in the West, from having my constitution impaired by the western fever, and probably by taking injudicious quantities of medicines. My appetite was very poor, and my food did not properly digest—causing weakness and general debility throughout my whole system. I tried a great number of medicines to remedy it, among others, both Sand's and Britt's Sarsaparilla, but they all failed to effect a cure. Knowing of some cases where your Sarsaparilla had been very beneficial, I resolved to try a bottle, and deriving benefit therefrom, I continued until I had taken half a dozen bottles, and I am happy to inform you that my health is now restored.

To those afflicted similarly to myself, I would cheerfully recommend your Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Yours, H. D. CURRAN,  
Coal Agent, 194 Market-st.

**SCROFULA, CANCERS, ERYSPLELAS, ULCERS.**  
We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which we believe will convince the most sceptical of the superior virtues of the Extract:—

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir, It is with great pleasure and gratitude that I find myself able to announce to you that the tumor (which was called a cancer) I had on my face, is entirely well. You remember when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, it was very bad, and that my blood was very much out of order and system inflamed. After using a bottle or two, my countenance regained its natural color, but I had little faith that it could cure the tumor; but your confidence was so great, I was induced to continue using it, and I am glad that I took your advice. This cancer has been growing on my face for some years. Two years since, professor Marsh, of the Albany Medical College, operated on it two or three times, and laid it open to the jaw bone, but it did not stop. I consulted numbers of medical men, and tried a great many remedies, but failed to effect a cure; indeed, I was told by physicians of high standing that there was no cure for it—but your pleasant medicine, through the kindness of a kind Providence, has effected one for which I am very thankful, and hope this statement will induce others to avail themselves of your remedy, believing if they give it a proper trial, they must be benefitted by it.

JOHN McGOWN.

Albany, February 7, 1845.

I am acquainted with Mr. McGowen, and know that for several years he had a very bad face. From the character of the gentleman, I have every reason to believe the above statement to be true.

STEPHEN WILKINS,  
Pastor South Pearl Street Baptist Church.

Dr. Townsend—Dear sir, feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Sarsaparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with breaking

SICKNESS OR DISEASE—COUP DE SOLEIL—CURE DISEASERY—BILIOUS COLIC—IMPUITY OF CITY AIR—PREVALENCE OF CATERPILLARS—WHY HEALTH CAN BE SECURED BY THE USE OF

## BRANDRETH PILLS.

I now begin to say something about individual diseases; the fact is, that I have no doubt that all are essentially the same, but modified in some cases, and aggravated in others; for we know that a simple headache is occasioned by either the swelling of a vein or artery, in some way immediately connected with the brain; or by gaseous vapors, which, by their expansion, press upon the vessels of the brain. This last is no doubt, the reason why a foul stomach affects the head, causing sick headache, &c. &c. Now these causes may be so intense as to produce apoplexy. The stomach may be so very sour that immense quantities of gas may be generated there, and absorbed into the circulation; the brain and vessels of the head may receive the accumulated vapor, their fine cavities become filled; some of them may burst, and an apoplectic fit take place. Any one must see the perfect identity of the causes between simple pain in the head and those of which produce apoplexy, and too often sudden death, bereaving families, nay, communities of valuable citizens.

HOW EXCESSIVE HEAT produces *Coup de Soleil*, or a sudden prostration or a paralysis of the body and mind.

The disease popularly known as

## BEING SUN-STRUCK.

The only persons subject to this dreadful physical evil are those already in a state of incipient disease.—For of one hundred men, all working, exposed to a hot sun, one, perhaps will only be sun-struck; he was no more exposed than the ninety-nine, but he had that within him, which being acted upon by the rays of a vertical sun, produced a tremendous acceleration of the purifying principle in his body, which, becoming gaseous in its nature, ascends to the brain, and occasions a sudden shock to the whole nervous system, which terminates in a perfect suspension of all the powers of the mind and body. Had BRANDRETH PILLS been used the day previous, this would, in all probability have been prevented; because the matters which became so poisonous in consequence of exposure to the heat, would have been out of the body; let them be used in doses of eight or ten pills or more after the attack; if medicine will do good they will do it. The wiser plan is to take them in time, which is to be sure and use them the moment any ill-health is felt. If this were done we should have very few deaths from exposure to the sun or other causes.

CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, and sudden attacks of BILIOUS COLIC, are often said to arise from eating some particular article, as fruit and the like. This is folly, and shows the true principle is lost sight of entirely, as regards the occasion of these disorders. Twenty persons all eat of the same fruit; one only is attacked with Colic, Dysentery, or Cholera Morbus. All the nineteen are just as well the day after as they were the day before; the fact is, they were well the day before; but the one attacked had certain impurities in his body, which were roused into action by the fruit; the fruit was not to blame; the impure humors were the cause of the difficulty. A dose or two, or at most a week's use of Brandreth Pills, would have placed that person's body in such a healthy condition that the fruit would have been one of the most beneficial articles of diet. In fact, during this hot weather, nothing is better to eat than fruit—and the more the better. No harm will ever come of eating fruit or vegetables in their season, provided Brandreth Pills are occasionally resorted to. When any of these diseases attack the body, no other medicine is necessary but Brandreth's Pills. Let them be used in the beginning, so as to act very strongly. It may be necessary to use sometimes as many as twenty Pills in the first few hours, say in doses of four or five every little while, until the Pills have evidently taken effect. Often one dose of four or six Pills will be all that is required to effect a cure. Should the disease be obstinate, use a little gum water—table spoonful three or four times a day. The Pills must be used until a cure is effected. Nothing will sooner cure.

Those who are obliged to continue in the city at this season, should use these Pills often, as a preventive against sickness. There are many evidences, at this time that the atmosphere is far from being pure; this can be established by those who will observe the number of caterpillars on every tree; and it should be remembered we are breathing this atmosphere of disease-creating power, whose impurities breed these insects every moment of time. This baneful atmosphere incorporates itself with our blood, and tends to make it impure. Brandreth's Pills take out this impurity—acts as disinfectants—prevents all mischief—and persons, by using them, may keep their health in any climate, no matter what may be its poisonous qualities.

What shall we do then under these circumstances, to secure our health? We need do nothing but use the Brandreth Pills. They purify the blood, prevent an accumulation of bilious and other humors upon which disease finds a resting place in our bodies. For if these humors are suffered to remain, they so vitiate the juices and various fluids of the body, that we become exceedingly subject to contagious and other afflictions. Therefore it is of the very greatest importance to have BRANDRETH'S PILLS always on hand; by their timely use much difficulty will be prevented. Should the bowels be constipated, immediately take sufficient to produce several free evacuations; and if necessary, continue their use to prevent the same symptoms; for be assured there is no safety even in healthy districts during an American summer, unless the bowels are evacuated once or twice in twenty-four hours. When this does not take place naturally, it must be produced by the use of Brandreth Pills. Do not imagine that even a daily use of these celebrated Pills weaken, or in any manner debilitate. They do not. On the contrary, by their use the functions of the stomach are restored; and the bowels not only cleaned but strengthened; the appetite and digestion become improved. The blood necessarily becomes pure and vigorous, and is much more capable to withstand the effect of malaria, or contagion of any kind, than it would be in a state of impurity. How wonderfully different are the chances of health, to those who follow the above mode of prevention, to those who carry with them a load of impure humors!

Dr. Brandreth's Pills are sold at 25 cents per Box, [WITH FULL DIRECTIONS.]

AT DR. BRANDRETH'S PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 241 BROADWAY.

Retail Office 274 Bowery and 241 Hudson-st, N. Y.

Mrs. Booth, No. 5 Market-st, Brooklyn.

## COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

00—MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS suppose costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the greatest attention to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to sit in the brain; or by gaseous vapors, which, by their expansion, press upon the vessels of the brain. This last is no doubt, the reason why a foul stomach affects the head, causing sick headache, &c. &c. Now these causes may be so intense as to produce apoplexy. The stomach may be so very sour that immense quantities of gas may be generated there, and absorbed into the circulation; the brain and vessels of the head may receive the accumulated vapor, their fine cavities become filled; some of them may burst, and an apoplectic fit take place. Any one must see the perfect identity of the causes between simple pain in the head and those of which produce apoplexy, and too often sudden death, bereaving families, nay, communities of valuable citizens.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done, the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use: and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Storrs, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSEPSIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS of all kinds, Colds, ASTHMA, RHEUMATISM and SMALL POX, depend on THEIR CURE altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no imposter. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's; he gave me a prescription; I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills; they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty-five years ago. I am now nearly fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this country. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORRS.  
Lebanon, N. H., 20th January, 1846.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York and 8 North street, Philadelphia; 19 Hovey street, Boston, and corner of Laight and Mercer streets, Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson-st Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st avenue; Geo. Hanwell, 165 Division; Geo. B. Maigne, 98 Catherine st.; Benj. S. Taylor, 90 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Greenwich and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st.; Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 69 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 5 Market street; R. Denison, South Brooklyn, 15 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier, Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions.

## FITS! FITS!!

## A GREAT TRIUMPH

IN medicine has been achieved by DR. IVANS & HART in the cure of Epileptic Fits, (or falling sickness) Convulsions, &c. Physicians of every age have pronounced this disease incurable. The proprietors of the Vegetable Extract, however, feel no difficulty in saying that it can be cured. They would, therefore, respectfully invite physicians and all others who are interested, to examine the testimony which is here found. If it is deception, let it be exposed, but if it is true, then in the name of humanity, no longer let it be said that Epilepsy is incurable. Please call on or address (post paid) the following persons:—

William H. Parsons, physician 23 years, 78 Norfolk Street, N. Y.; Jacob Petty, 5 years, 174 Delancy street, N. Y.; the daughter of Oliver C. Donallow, Esq., 6 years, Yonkers, N. Y.; the son of D. Randall, Esq., 6 years, 94 East Broadway, N. Y.; Mr. Bennett 9 years, 171 Grand street, N. Y.; James Ellsworth, 7 years, 19 Dover street, N. Y.; Joseph Mc Dugal, 8 years, East Brooklyn, L. I.; James Smith, 12 years, 136 Suffolk street, N. Y.; Henry W. Smith, son of Henry J. Smith, 5 years, N. Y. Custom House.

For additional testimony, see pamphlets which may be had gratis at our office.

N. B. Prices per box with full directions, \$9, \$17 and \$29. Single bottles with necessary medicines \$2.

DRS. IVANS & HART, Proprietors,

Principal office, 184 Grand street.

AGENTS.—I. N. Parker, 28 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.; A. Skiddy, 250 Race street, Philadelphia; R. Van Buskirk, 293 Broad street, Newark, N. J.; J. H. Huggins, 127 Chapel street, New Haven, Ct.; B. W. Bull, Hartford, Ct.; Ludlow & Co., Staten Island; Barlow & Peck, Prattsville, New York.

00—GOURARD'S PHILOSOPHY OF THE FINGER NAILS.—No. 1.—Byron says, "there is nothing so distinctive of birth as the hand." This is true, but more especially so if the hand be excessively white, as well as small. Particular attention should also be paid to the condition of the Finger Nails. The Nails, to be elegant, should be of an oval form, transparent, and without specks or ridges of any kind; the semi-lunar fold (or white half-circle) should be fully developed, and the pellicle or cuticle which forms the configuration around the root of the nails, must be thin and well defined. This pellicle when properly arranged, should give the nail as nearly as possible, the shape of a half fibret.

To realize the whiteness and delicacy of hand according to the Baronian standard, it is simply necessary to wash with Gourard's *Italian Medicated Soap*, as all disfigurements of the skin, such as tan, freckles, redness, roughness, pimples, chaps, cracks, chafes, &c., instantly flee before its wonder-working powers. This Soap gives an exquisite transparency and polish to the Nails, removes the unseemly white specks alluded to above, and thins, softens and defines the skin around the roots of the nails. It can be used with hot or salt water, and is delightful for shaving.

(00—The public is earnestly requested to remember that the genuine preparations of Dr. FELIX GOURARD can only be obtained at this depot, 67 Walker-st, first store from Broadway.

## FINE WATCHES,

## SILVER SPOONS AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of purchasers of Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry and Spectacles, to his stock, which will be found, in all respects, as good and as cheap as at any other establishment in the city. Gold and Silver Watches from the most celebrated makers, warranted correct time keepers, and most fashionable patterns, will be sold for cash at a very small advance from manufacturer's prices. Sterling Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, &c. &c., of every variety of pattern and superior finish, as low as goods of equal quality can be bought, and neatly engraved, (four or less letters,) without extra charge. Gold Chains, Gold Pencils and Jewelry, of every description, at low prices—prices always corresponding with the quality of the article. Also Gold and Silver Spectacles manufactured and for sale at wholesale and retail. All in want of this most useful and necessary article, will find it greatly to their advantage to call. Spectacles of every description repaired, and new glasses set to old frames to fit any condition of sight. Particular attention paid to repairing all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, and charges moderate.

GEORGE W. PRATT,

76 Chatham street.

## TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION OFFICES,

76 South-st, cor. Maiden Lane, N. York, and 96 Waterloo Road, Liverpool.

The subscribers wish to remind their friends and the public that they will, as heretofore, make arrangements on the best terms with persons wishing to send for their friends in any part of the Old Country. The subscribers are agents for the following lines of Liverpool ships, viz:

THE NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, THE ST. GEORGE LINE & THE UNION LINE. The ships comprising the above magnificent lines are not surpassed by any, either for size—they all being 1000 tons and upwards—or accommodations; and the embarkation of all passengers sent for through the subscribers will be superintended by Mr. Tapscott, in Liverpool, who it is well known will pay every necessary attention to their comfort and quick despatch. Full particulars and lists of the ships, also their days of sailing, given on application to

W. & J. TAPSCOTT, 76 South street,

corner Maiden Lane, New York.

P. S.—Drafts for any amount supplied, payable at sight through Great Britain and Ireland.

18

BEAR'S OIL.

## HIGHLY SCENTED AND PURE, FOR THE HAIR.

Of all preparations for the HAIR or WHISKERS, nothing equals BEAR'S OIL prepared from BEAR'S GREASE. In most instances it RESTORES THE HAIR to the BALD and will effectually prevent it from falling off in any event. It was long noted by such eminent physiologists and chemists as SIR HUMPHREY DAVY and SIR HENRY HALFORD, that pure Bear's Grease, properly prepared, was the best thing ever discovered for the preservation of the hair, and restoring it when bald. Messrs. A. B. GARD & CO. have spared no expense in getting the genuine Bear's Grease from Canada and elsewhere, and have prepared it in such a manner that the Oil, combined with its high perfume, renders it indispensable for the toilet and dressing room of all.

Sold by H. HOWARD, No. 273 Broadway, Granite Building, cor. of Chamber-st. Sold also by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st, corner of William, and 77 East Broadway; and the Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price 50 cents large and 25 cents small bottles.

## ROMAN EYE BALM.

## FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

This Balm is a prescription of one of the most celebrated Occulists—has been a long time in use, and is confidently recommended to the public as the best and most successful ever used for inflammatory diseases of the eye. In cases where the eyelids are inflamed, or the ball of the eye thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearance of disease after two or three applications.

In dimness of sight caused by fixed attention to minute objects, or by long exposure to strong light, and in the weakness or partial loss of sight from sickness or old age, it is a sure restorer, and should be used by all who find their eye-sight failing without any apparent disease. This Balm has restored sight in many instances where almost total blindness, caused by excessive inflammation, has existed for eight years. Inflammation and soreness caused by blows, contusions, or wounds on the eye, or by extreme bodily or irritating nature introduced under the eyelids, is very soon removed by the application of the Balm. One trial will convince the most incredulous of its astonishing efficacy. Put up in jars with full directions for use. Price 25 cents. Prepared and sold by H. JOHNSON, wholesale and retail Chemists and Druggists, 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber-st. (Granite Building), and 100 Fulton-st, corner of William; and 77 East Broadway. And sold also by all the respectable druggists in the United States. feb 14

WILDERS PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The high reputation that these nos-  
pail Safes have acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 19th July, 1845.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlooked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the Safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe.

The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould (an objection to the first made by Wilder.) All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering Safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber, at his iron Safe Warehouse, 120 WATER-ST. corner of Depeyster, New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING.

N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low.

\$20 0m

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## FOUNDED 1840.

AWARDED THE GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS,  
FOR FIRST PREMIUMS AND TWO HIGHEST HONORS,  
At the National, the Massachusetts, the New-York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, for the most

Splendid Coloured Daguerreotypes,  
AND BEST APPARATUS.

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LIVERPOOL, .

**[OFFICIAL.]**

# A LIST AND DESERTERS FROM THE

# DESCRIPTION OF UNITED STATES ARMY.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

NO.	NAME.	REGIMENT AND COMPANY.	AGE.	EYES.	HAIR.	COMPLEXION.	HEIGHT.	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION.	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION.	REMARKS.
209	Charles S. Vankirk	Recruit	24	blue	light	fair	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pennington Co. N. J.	blacksmith	Aug. 5, 1846, Trenton, N. J.	Aug. 5, 1846, Trenton, N. J.	
210	Theodore J. Vetsman	"	24	blue	florid	dark	5 6	Philadelphia, Pa.	soldier	" 10, "	" 12, "	
211	William Shaw	"	20	blue	dark	dark	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Putnam Co. N. Y.	labourer	" 10, " Albany, N. Y.	" 15, " Albany, N. Y.	
212	William Clark	"	26	blue	brown	dark	5 6	Paterson, N. J.	carpenter	June 5, " Burlington, Vt.	" 4, " Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	
213	John McFarlen	2d Art. B	26	blue	brown	light	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Craven, Ireland	baker	May 28, " New-York	" 8, " Ft. Columbus	
214	John Greaves	"	21	gray	red	sandy	5 8	Hull, England	sailor	June 29, " Kingston, N. Y.	" 8, " "	
215	John Kelly	"	21	gray	brown	fair	5 6	Ireland	labourer	May 15, 1846, New-York	" 9, " "	
216	Samuel Norton	"	21	suburn	suburn	fair	5 7	Albany, N. Y.	clerk	July 6, 1846, Goldsboro, N. C.	" 6, " "	
217	Cook Jones	2d Art. D	21	gray	brown	dark	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wayne Co. N. C.	wagoner	July 27, " Smithfield,	" 27, " Ft. Moultrie, S. C.	
218	Perry Harrod	"	21	gray	brown	dark	5 7	Franklin Co. N. C.	labourer	June 27, " New-Bedford, Ms.	" 8, " Boston, Mass.	
219	James Kealy	Recruit	21	blue	brown	fair	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carlow, Ireland	brass founder	Aug. 6, " Boston, Mass.	" 14, " "	
220	James M. Cain	"	20	blue	lt brown	fair	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Limerick, "	labourer	" 11, " Bangor, Me.	" 11, " "	
221	Robert Carr	"	7th In. 21	gray	light	fair	5 7	Ireland	baker	" 5, " " Bangor, Me.	" 12, " "	
222	John Spillard	"	24	hazel	dark	fair	5 9	Ireland	labourer	" 3, " " Bangor, Me.	" 12, " "	
223	Raphael Vines	Band 4th Art.	21	gray	brown	sallow	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mahan, Spain	musician	Sept. 27, 1846, Ft. Monroe, Va.	July 24, " Ft. Monroe, Va.	
224	Seymour Riley	2d Inf. I	21	black	black	light	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Plattsburg, N. Y.	farmer	July 9, 1846, Mad. bks	Aug. 9, " Ft. Columbus	
225	George C. Smeaton	2d Drags	27	brown	black	fair	5 7	Prussia	block printer	" 23, " Baltimore, Md.	" 8, " Baltimore, Md.	
226	Thomas Malone	2d Art. H	24	blue	brown	ruddy	5 9	Antirno, Ireland	farmer	May 28, 1846, Ft. Adams, R. I.	June 10, " Ft. Columbus, N. Y.	
227	Mynder Schermerhorn	"	22	gray	light	fair	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rotterdam, N. Y.	labourer	June 9, 1846, Oswego, N. Y.	Aug. 6, " "	
228	Benj. L. Cummings	9d Inf. G	21	blue	light	fair	5 10	Addison Co. Vt.	sailor	" 24, 1846, " "	" 9, " "	
229	David Rose	"	21	blue	light	fair	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sandusky Co. Ohio	labourer	" 24, 1846, " "	" 9, " "	
230	Cha's H. Thompson	"	17	hazel	dark	ruddy	5 6	Rochester, N. Y.	labourer	" 9, " " "	" 12, " "	
231	Abraham G. Rogers	"	24	gray	dark	dark	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Delaware, N. Y.	labourer	July 6, " Binghampton, N. Y.	" 13, " "	
232	Levi Tucker	Recruit	20	hazel	sandy	sandy	5 6	Washington, D. C.	shoemaker	Aug. 8, " Washington, D. C.	" 10, " "	
233	Ch. H. F. Frederickson	3d Art. H	26	blue	brown	fair	5 5	Denmark	mason	July 6, " Charleston, S. C.	" 12, " "	
234	Cornelius Mahoney	1st Inf. B	24	blue	sandy	fair	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ireland	labourer	" 24, 1846, Albany, N. Y.	July 21, " Newport, Ky.	
235	Henry Kirkhoff	2d Inf. F	29	hazel	dark	dark	5 8	Germany	soldier	June 3, 1846, Buffalo, N. Y.	Aug. 10, " Worcester, Mass.	
236	Joseph G. Barton	Recruit	24	gray	light	fair	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Charlestown, Mass.	labourer	" 24, 1846, Springfield, Mass.	" 17, " "	
237	William S. Heath	"	22	gray	brown	fair	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Somers, Conn.	shoemaker	" 3, " " "	" 17, " "	
238	Charles H. Powers	Rec'd Serv.	22	hazel	brown	fair	5 8	Grafton, N. H.	clerk	April 4, " New-York city	" 22, " "	
239	Richard Backnestow	4th Inf.	27	gray	dark	dark	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Geneva, N. Y.	tailor	Aug. 18, " Buffalo, N. Y.	" 19, " "	
240	Daniel S. McCurdy	1st Drag. D	29	blue	brown	ruddy	5 6	Baltimore, Md.	cooper	April 16, 1846, Madison, Ia	June 10, " Ft. Wayne	
241	William F. Johnson	"	21	gray	light	light	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lancaster, Pa.	labourer	March 3, 1846, Dayton	July 3, " Ft. Gibson	
242	John B. Berry	"	22	light	brown	light	5 6	Illinois	labourer	Dec' 6, 1843, St. Louis	" 10, " "	
243	James Callery	"	23	blue	brown	fair	5 7	Bristol, Pa.	labourer	Mar. 18, 1846, Dayton	" 18, " "	
244	Michael Dunane	Rec. 1st Inf.	26	blue	brown	fair	5 8	Rosney, Ireland	labourer	April 21, " Hamilton, Ohio	Aug. 23, " Camp Evansville	
245	Zopher Keible	Rec. R.M.R.	28	blue	dark	dark	5 5	Beden, Germany	saddler	July 17, " Norwalk, Ohio	" 20, " "	
246	James Bell	Rec. 5th Inf.	24	blue	light	light	5 8	Down, Ireland	segar-maker	Aug. 26, " Philadelphia, Pa.	" 26, " " Philadelphia	
247	Edward O'Donnell	Rec. G. S.	25	gray	brown	fair	5 6	Donegal, Ireland	potter	" 25, " " "	" 27, " " Camargo, Mex.	
248	William Day	8th Inf. A	28	hazel	brown	fair	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stafordshire, Eng.	engineer	Nov. 26, 1845, New Orleans	July 29, " " "	
249	Philip Keating	"	26	blue	brown	dark	5 9	Cambridge, Mass.	tanner	Nov. 26, 1845, " "	" 29, " " "	
250	Charles Spencer	"	22	gray	sandy	fair	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stafordshire, Eng.	soldier	April 21, 1846, Ft. Washita, C. W.	" 5, " " "	
251	James Hopkins, Corp'l	6th Inf. K	24	hazel	brown	fair	5 7	Longford, Ireland	soldier	Philadelphia, Pa.	Aug. 27, " Philadelphia, Pa.	
252	Oren Connoley	Recruit	27	blue	brown	fair	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kildair, Ireland	soldier	Mar. 21, " Detroit, Mich.	" 3, " Detroit, Mich.	
253	William Connolly	2d Inf. K	31	blue	brown	fair	5 5	Wirtemburg, Germany	cooper	Aug. 24, " Boston	" 6, " St. Marys, Ohio	
254	Frederick Schneider	"	27	hazel	dark	light	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	East Troy, N. Y.	labourer	" 1, " Pottsville, Pa.	" 2, " Pottsville, Pa.	
255	Henry Allen	Recruit	21	gray	lt brown	fair	5 7	Ireland	cooper	" 13, " Lafayette, Ga.	" 19, " Lafayette, Ga.	
256	Kennedy John	"	29	blue	dark	ruddy	5 8	Prussia	weaver	" 20, " New-York city	" 24, " Ft. Columbus	
257	John Barth	Rifle	25	blue	brown	light	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stockholm, Sweden	weaver	" 12, " " "	" 28, " " "	
258	Joseph Doyle	Rec. 3d Art. I	31	gray	light	light	5 11	Boston, Mass.	silversmith	" 13, " " "	" 31, " " "	
259	George Miller	Rec. 4th Inf. B	24	blue	light	fair	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dublin, Ireland	stonecutter	" 15, " " "	" 29, " " "	
260	Townsend White	"	28	blue	black	dark	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ireland	weaver	" 15, " " "	" 31, " " "	
261	Thomas Fox	2d Drag. B	21	gray	brown	light	5 8	Lancaster, Pa.	pilot	" 15, " " "	" 31, " " "	
262	Alexander Cummings	"	20	blue	light	fair	5 8	Shelby, Pa.	boatman	May 29, " Harrisburg, Pa.	July 2, " Donnegal, Pa.	
263	James Adams	4th Art. B	24	blue	light	fair	5 8	Lebanon, Pa.	labourer	" 26, " Carlisle, Pa.	" 8, " Wheeling, Va.	
264	James W. Bell	"	20	dark	brown	florid	5 6	Chambersburg, Pa.	farmer	" 26, " Chambersburg, Pa.	" 6, " Somerset, Pa.	
265	Jacob Zeigler	"	27	gray	brown	fair	5 5	Washington, Pa.	labourer	July, 6, " Wheeling, Va.	" 14, " Smithland, Ky.	
266	John Martin	"	21	gray	brown	fair	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hampshire, Va.	tailor	April 25, " Newport, Ky.	" 31, " near Natchitoches	
267	William Dickey	"	21	brown	brown	ruddy	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moya, Ireland	labourer	Aug. 22, 1846, Boston	Aug. 29, " Boston	
268	Richard Tucker	"	26	blue	brown	dark	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fotadam, N. Y.	shoemaker	June 28, " Sackets Harbor	" 26, " Ft. Columbus	
269	Martin Horin	7th Inf. H	20	blue	brown	dark	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Derry, Ireland	cooper	Jan' 5, " Buffalo	" 21, " Baltimore	
270	William Goulding	2d Inf. B	19	gray	brown	light	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Galway, "	tailor	" 2, 1846, Lockport	" 24, " from furlough	
271	Alexander Johnson	"	23	gray	brown	dark	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	England	soldier	" 8, 1846, Oswego, N. Y.	" 24, " Ft. Columbus	
272	Michael McKeone	"	25	gray	black	light	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sodus, N. Y.	soldier	" 10, 1846, New-York	" 24, " from furlough	
273	Thomas Fogerty	"	26	hazel	brown	fair	5 4	Cork, Ireland	soldier	" 12, 1846, Oswego, N. Y.	" 24, " Ft. Columbus	
274	Anthony Skiddy	"	24	gray	brown	fair	5 6	Herkimer, N. Y.	farmer	" 15, 1846, New-York	" 24, " from furlough	
275	John O'Conner	"	29	gray	brown	ruddy	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Enniskillen, Ireland	painter	" 18, 1846, Utica, N. Y.	" 24, " Ft. Columbus	
276	Maurice Van Buskirk	"	24	gray	brown	dark	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cork	tailor	" 20, 1846, Boston	" 24, " from furlough	
277	Patrick Coughlin	"	29	blue	brown	dark	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Longford, Ireland	farmer	" 22, 1846, Pottsville, Pa.	" 24, " Pottsville	
278	Alfred Freeman	"	28	blue	brown	fair	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ireland	labourer	" 24, 1846, Boston	" 24, " from furlough	
279	Cerue Codden	"	28	blue	brown	dark	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Germany	clerk	" 21, 1846, Sackets Harbor	" 24, " Pottsville	
280	John Holland	"	24	gray	brown	fair	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ireland	cooper	" 21, 1846, Buffalo	" 24, " from furlough	
281	Robert Short	2d Draggs B	23	blue	brown	fair	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ireland	tailor	" 21, 1846, Boston	" 24, " from furlough	
282	James Hopkins, Corp'l	6th Inf. K	24	hazel	sandy	fair	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Longford, Ireland	labourer	" 21, 1846, Pottsville, Pa.	" 24, " from furlough	
283	Edward Commerford	Recruit	22	brown	sandy	fair	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ireland	shoemaker	" 21, 1846, Boston	" 24, " from furlough	
284	Bernard Stinercke	"	22	blue	brown	fair	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Germany	weirdrawer	" 12, 1846, Pottsville, Pa.	" 24, " from furlough	
285	Joseph Monaghan	8th Inf. K	23	light	light	light	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dromer, Ireland	labourer	" 24, 1846, Pottsville, Pa.	" 24, " from furlough	
286	Philip Kelly	Recruit	27	blue	brown	florid	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wirtemburg, Germany	labourer	" 20, 1846, Pottsville, Pa.	" 24, " from furlough	
287	Frederick Dannecker	1st Inf. B	23	hazel	black	fair	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hudson, N. Y.	labourer	" 20, 1846, Pottsville, Pa.	" 24, " from furlough	
288	Jacob H. Cripe	9d Art'y B	23	gray	black	ruddy	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hudson, N. Y.	labourer	" 20, 1846, Pottsville, Pa.	" 24, " from furlough	
289	Edward Maxim	"	23	black	dark	ruddy	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dutchess Co. N. Y.	labourer	" 20, 1846, Pottsville, Pa.	" 24, " from furlough	
290	William Murphy	"	23	blue	brown	ruddy	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roscommon, Ireland	musician	" 20, 1846, Pottsville, Pa.	" 24, " from furlough	
291	Morris Quinalan	"	16	haze	brown	fair	5 2	Ireland	musician	" 20, 1846, Pottsville, Pa.	" 24, " from furlough	
292	Warren Kempton	9th Inf. B	26	blue	black	ruddy	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Croton, N. H.	cooper	" 20, 1846, Pottsville, Pa.	" 24, " from furlough	
293	George Lewis	21d Rifle'n	21	hazel	brown	fair	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lowell, Mass.	tailor	" 20, 1846, Pottsville, Pa.	" 24, " from furlough	
294	Galvin Lawrence	4th Inf. B	23	blue	dark	light	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Westmesth, Ireland	labourer	" 20, 1846, Pottsville, Pa.	" 24, " from furlough	
295	Francis Miller	"	23	blue	dark	light	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bremen, Austria	labourer	" 20, 1846, Pottsville, Pa.	" 24, " from furlough	
296	Richard Boc'instovre	"	27	gray	dark	fair	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Geneva, N. Y.	labour			

**\$30 REWARD.**

**11** A reward of THIRTY DOLLARS will be paid to any person who shall apprehend and deliver a deserter to an officer of the army at any Military Post or Recruiting Station.